

The Global Newspaper
Printed Simultaneously
in Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore,
The Hague and Marseille

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 16

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 31,676

PARIS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1984

ESTABLISHED 1887

Russians Test New Spacecraft; U.S. Sees Military Potential

By John Noble Wilford

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Soviet Union launched on Wednesday a scale model of what American experts believe was a small, reusable, winged spacecraft. It orbited Earth once, glided back into the atmosphere and splashed down in the Black Sea.

The apparently successful unmanned flight, the fourth in an ambitious new shuttle program, was seen as further evidence of the growing superpower competition

to develop advanced instruments for using space for military as well as peaceful operations.

The flight was treated by the Russians as a military exercise requiring stringent secrecy. Tass, the Soviet news agency, announced the flight only after it was completed.

U.S. intelligence analysts say the Soviet spacecraft, when fully developed and flown by pilots, could be used to deliver small payloads or to inspect or attack other satellites.

The Soviet Union also is reported to be close to conducting the

first tests of a larger manned space vehicle comparable to the U.S. space shuttle. According to Defense Department publications, the larger Soviet craft would differ from the American vehicle only in one significant aspect: its main engines would not be reusable.

Thus, even though Soviet officials have criticized the U.S. shuttle as a military weapon, American experts on the Soviet space program are becoming increasingly convinced that the Soviet Union is rushing to get its own shuttle program off the ground.

Tass said the spacecraft, Cosmos 1614, carried a radio system "for precise measurement of orbit elements" and systems for "conveying data to earth" about the craft's performance.

American experts concluded that the flight had been a test of a one-third-scale model of a winged spacecraft. In the first tests, in June 1982 and March 1983, the model was brought down in the Indian Ocean.

U.S.-Russian Experiment

In a rare collaboration between American and Soviet scientists, a shoebox-sized experiment designed by a U.S. physicist is hurtling toward Halley's Comet aboard the Soviet Union's Vega spacecraft. The Associated Press reported Thursday from Chicago.

James Yuenger, a spokesman for the University of Chicago, said the experiment, a cosmic dust analyzer, is believed to be the first U.S. interplanetary one carried aboard a Soviet craft. It will measure the mass and intensity of dust particles as Vega passes near Halley's Comet in March 1986, Mr. Yuenger said.

The experiment was designed by John Simpson, a physicist at the university.



Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain visited a kindergarten in Hong Kong on Thursday and was serenaded by children singing a Christmas carol. In another appearance, Mrs. Thatcher said Hong Kong could "face the future with confidence." The Associated Press

Deng Sees Pact as Model for Taiwan

The Associated Press

BEIJING — Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese leader, says the agreement under which Britain will surrender Hong Kong to China should be a blueprint for the future of Taiwan. He said the Taiwan question cast a shadow over U.S.-Chinese relations.

Mr. Deng made the comment during Wednesday's signing of the accord under which Hong Kong reverts to Chinese sovereignty in 1997 but is to retain its capitalist orientation for at least another 50 years.

Xinhua, the official news agency, quoted Mr. Deng as saying that if the experience in resolving the question of Hong Kong could be applied to Taiwan, it would benefit everyone, including the United States.

Mrs. Thatcher, meanwhile, flew Thursday from Beijing to Hong Kong to address a joint meeting of the lawmaking and policymaking Legislative and Executive Councils. She is to continue to Guam and Honolulu on her way to Camp David, near Washington, where she is scheduled to meet Saturday with President Ronald Reagan.

OECD Says U.S. Too Optimistic About Economy

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development warned the Reagan administration Thursday that Washington's predictions about the federal budget deficit and U.S. economic growth were too optimistic. The

U.S. consumer prices rose 0.2 percent in November, Page 11.

agency reiterated that failure to reduce the deficit would have serious economic effects worldwide.

The agency's economic projections were even bleaker for Western Europe.

In its semi-annual report, the OECD said that if the U.S. deficit was not reduced, this could lead to "a loss of confidence in the dollar, sharp depreciation and a resurgence of inflation expectations in the United States." This, it said, would be accompanied by a rise in U.S. interest rates.

The OECD predicted that growth of the U.S. gross national product, the total output of goods and services, would rise at an annual rate of 3 percent in 1985 and in the first half of 1986. The administration has been projecting 4-percent growth for 1985, adjusted for inflation.

A spokesman for Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan emphasized in a telephone interview Thursday that the administration was working to reduce the deficit and was sticking with its 4-percent projection.

That would be a sharp drop from the rate of about 6 1/2 percent estimated by administration economists for 1984. On Wednesday, Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said that "the slowdown is mainly behind us" and that the economy would "continue sustainable growth."

The American GNP grew at a 7.1-percent annual rate in the second quarter, but then slowed to 1.6 percent in the third. The preliminary estimate for the fourth quarter was 2.8 percent.

The OECD said that, based on the latest data about the U.S. economy, "a slowdown is occurring and domestic demand growth in the United States has slackened markedly." The slowdown, it said, is "projected to persist."

The organization forecast a 1985 budget deficit of about \$190 billion, which is higher than the \$169-billion deficit, on a calendar-year basis, projected by Washington. David Henderson, head of the OECD's economics department, said at a news conference that fig-

ures reflected the agency's more pessimistic outlook about a pickup in U.S. consumer demand and investment.

Mr. Henderson described the outlook for OECD European economies as "depressing." Those referred to are the 10-nation European Community, the Nordic countries, Switzerland, Spain and Turkey.

Responding to questions, Mr. Henderson and other OECD officials said that growth of domestic demand in Europe would remain "essentially steady" during the next 12 to 18 months at about 2 percent.

He said Europe's combined GNP growth would average around 2.5 percent on an annual basis, mainly because of rising exports to the United States.

Assuming that European economic policies remain unchanged, the lag behind the U.S. recovery will continue, according to the OECD.

Such a lag would contribute to European unemployment, which would increase by about a million to a record 20.25 million people in the first half of 1986. That is equal to 11 1/2 percent of the labor force, up from the current 11 percent.

"There is no joy for Europe in our report," a senior OECD official said.

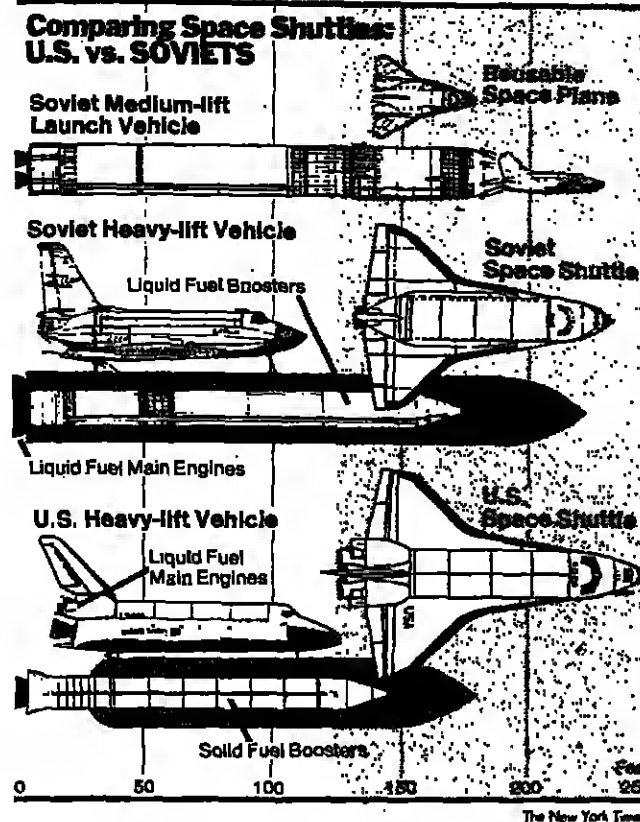
Aside from warning the Reagan administration about the failure to move urgently to reduce the U.S. budget deficit, the OECD deliberately avoided making major policy recommendations. This reflected the OECD's belief that there was little room to ease currently restrictive monetary and fiscal policies, notably in Europe, against a background of worsening unemployment.

"High unemployment rates have become entrenched and show no signs of falling," the report said.

Total unemployment in the OECD, which comprises the United States, Canada, Western Europe, Japan, Australia and New Zealand, will rise to 32 million people during the first half of 1986, or 8.5 percent, from 31.25 million the agency projected for 1984.

OECD officials emphasized that although the average inflation rate in the group had fallen to 5 percent, the lowest level since 1972, price stability in most member countries was still "a remote or uncertain prospect."

The latest data on government financial positions showed that only a few countries might be in a position to ease policies, OECD officials said, citing West Germany, Japan, Austria, Finland and Norway.



Shuttle Secrecy Reflects Reagan Policy to Control Security Data

By Hedrick Smith

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration's effort to impose secrecy on the upcoming mission of the space shuttle reflects both an urge to protect national security interests and a broader, long-term drive to curb the flow of information on such issues to the press and public.

Former government officials support the administration's assertions that the country has a legitimate need to keep Moscow in the dark about its satellite technology. However, they quickly add that by making such a highly publicized shift to secrecy in the civilian space program, the administration has provoked a foreseeable reaction and may have undermined its stated goal of denying Moscow information about a new generation of U.S. intelligence satellites.

The administration has drawn attention to the Jan. 23 shuttle flight, they say, thus alerting the Soviet Union to its importance, and in effect inviting closer scrutiny from the press and public.

Beyond that, the episode has touched off a political controversy over how far the government could go in putting pressure on the press to protect security information without crimping policy debate on arms in space. This echoes earlier

controversies over the administration's efforts to tighten up on policies and practices it inherited. In early 1982, Caspar W. Weinberger, the secretary of defense, subjected more than a score of top Pentagon officials to polygraph, or lie-detector, tests to try to trace the source of one dispatch about the country's future military

NEWS ANALYSIS

needs. After that, William P. Clark, then national security adviser, drafted a presidential order requiring top officials to accept lifetime censorship of their public writings and disclosures, a move eventually blocked by Congress.

In the satellite case, Mr. Weinberger asserted that a Washington Post article (published in Thursday's International Herald Tribune) on the next shuttle mission was "the height of journalistic irresponsibility" and he suggested that such disclosures "can only give aid and comfort to the enemy."

However, congressional specialists noted that from previously published technical literature and from congressional testimony, anyone else could have foreseen that the United States was preparing to launch new electronic intelligence satellites to monitor Soviet radio traffic.

"The congressional intelligence committees have made not the least secret of the fact that we've provided funds for verification methods in space," said Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, a New York Democrat and former vice chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. "The details are confidential and should be kept confidential. But I saw nothing in that article that you wouldn't just naturally know if you knew anything at all about this subject."

However, Senator J. Leahy's Vermont Democrat and the new committee vice chairman, called The Post's article "damaging" to American interests and said that if its details were accurate the information would definitely be of value to the Soviet Union. Mr. Leahy said he would ask the Justice and Defense departments to determine who in the Reagan administration disclosed the information.

What actually jolted political Washington, several former top officials suggested, was the government's abrupt effort to impose secrecy on the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, founded two decades ago as a civilian agency dedicated to open, peaceful missions in space.

James R. Schlesinger, a former defense secretary and director of central intelligence, said that the U.S. Air Force and Central Intelligence Agency had managed to launch

Israel Averts Cabinet Split Over Issue Of Religion

By Edward Walsh

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — A dispute between two small religious parties that briefly threatened to unravel Israel's national unity government was resolved late Wednesday night before it triggered a full-scale government crisis.

The negotiated settlement of the dispute ended a threat by the Likud bloc, which is the principal partner of the Labor Party in the coalition government, to leave the government if the demands of an allied religious party were not met.

The dispute centered on a battle over control of Israel's Interior and Religious Affairs ministries between the Sephardic Tora Guardians, or Shas party, which was supported by the Likud, and the National Religious Party.

The Shas party formally resigned from the government on Tuesday, bringing the dispute to a head and setting off frantic negotiations to prevent a more serious rupture in the government.

Under the agreement that ended Shas' back to the government, the party was given control of the Interior Ministry and the National Religious Party was left in charge of the smaller Religious Affairs Ministry.

The key element in the settlement involved an agreement for the two parties to share control over the budgets of Israel's local religious councils. It called for 60 percent of these funds to be channeled through the Interior Ministry and 40 percent through the Religious Affairs Ministry.

The dispute represented the first crisis for the Israeli coalition government that was stitched together only after two months of negotiations last summer following inconclusive elections.

U.S. Officials Clear Way For N.Y.-London Fare Cut

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Justice Department said Thursday that it would not challenge British Airways' proposal to cut its New York-London fares 35 percent this winter.

British Airways' proposal would offer an advance-purchase fare of a new late-purchase fare of \$378 round-trip weekdays and \$428 weekends. Its winter Apex fares are now \$579 weekdays and \$619 on weekends. Proposals for reduced fares by all carriers on the route had been approved by the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board.

If the British are satisfied with the Justice Department letter, which they had been seeking for some time, then presumably the fares will go into effect.

The decrease was blocked by the British government in October because it was feared that the fare might be considered "predatory" under U.S. antitrust laws. A British budget airline, Virgin Atlantic, had said the fares were designed to drive it out of business.

A month ago, President Ronald Reagan overruled the Justice Department and ordered an end to an antitrust investigation of whether price-cutting by major airlines, including British Airways, had illegally forced Sir Freddie Laker's budget airline out of business.

The U.S. government said at the time that it had not made any deal with the British for approval of the lower fares in return for dropping the case. The next day, the British authorities announced that they required additional assurances about U.S. antitrust law before they would approve the lower fares.

Some Radical Changes in the Ranks Pay Scales Are Higher, Like Ratios of Women and Blacks

By Rick Atkinson

Washington Post Service

FORT BRAGG, North Carolina — At first he was faceless, one of the helmeted hundreds sifting out of the Carolina sky onto a sandy swath of wasteland the U.S. Army calls Salerno.

One by one, platoon by platoon, they clipped the earth with a practiced tumble, fumbling with the olive-drab billows of their T10 parachutes before scurrying across the dunes to confront an imaginary enemy.

Among them was Private Dana Franklin, his skin daubed with camouflage paint, considerably leaner, meaner and greener than the moon-faced boy who six months earlier had scuffed the streets of DeLand, Florida, rumormongering for a destiny.

He had been among the first of 30 from DeLand to enlist last summer and consequently was among

the first to finish his 21 weeks of boot camp, advanced training as a medic and jump school at Fort Benning, Georgia.

This was Private Franklin's first jump with his first regular unit, the 73d Airborne Division, and the eighth of his short, happy life as a paratrooper. He had been awake since 3

The New GI

Shaping the Volunteer Army

Fourth of four articles.

A.M., chuting up and packing the 20-pound (9-kilogram) aid kit with splints and tourniquets and aspirin and salves for sore muscles.

Had he been leaping into combat, he would have lugged an M-16 rifle to protect his patients. The kit would have included morphine and atropine for nerve gas victims and Thorazine to sedate those crumbling from battle fatigue.

Clearly, this son of a hardware store manager had traversed the passage into the regular army's enlisted ranks. Six-hundred-thousand strong, they are different in a hundred ways from the GIs of their fathers' generation.

Among the distinctions: 31 percent of the enlisted troops are black, compared with 12 percent in 1964; one in 10 is female, as against one in 100 in the 1960s; half of the enlisted ranks are married, a proportion that has doubled since the end of conscription in 1973.

Their real disposable income is three times that of the draft-era soldiers and many live off post. (Private Franklin, 19 years old and a bachelor, earns \$750 a month, including jump pay and a private room in the barracks.)

Only 7 percent have college experience, less than half the proportion of enlisted troops 20 years ago. But only one in seven is a high school dropout, which is less than half the number of dropouts in the ranks in 1964.

Most important, every soldier in the army today is a volunteer.

Twenty years ago, six of every 10 enlisted troops were draftees.

Slumped beneath a pine tree moments after his jump, Private Franklin talked about his recent trip to DeLand on leave a few weeks earlier.

"Everybody looks at you different. Before, everyone was either your friend or your relative so they were nice to you. But now, it's like you've accomplished something, although all you've done is gone in the army."

SINCE men first slew one another with sticks and stones, the question has persisted: Who makes the best fighters?

In World War II, researchers first tried to catalog scientifically the attributes of the most effective U.S. infantrymen. The tigers tended to be at least 25, married, high school graduates and mechanically nimble.

Similar studies in the Korean War showed that the better fighters were more intelligent, more masculine in their fondness for contact sports, more mature socially, healthier and more stable emotionally, according to Dr. Bruce Sterling, an army researcher.

Subsequent tests have shown that a tank commander by a soldier whose aptitude test scores place him in the upper mental categories may be six times as effective as one commanded by a CAT IV, shorthand for Mental Category IV, the lowest grouping accepted by the army.

What this means for the army is not entirely clear. During the lean recruiting years in the late 1970s, the number of CAT IVs in the enlisted ranks doubled; many had remained in the army, so that roughly one in five soldiers now is a CAT IV. Quite a few are sergeants.

On the other hand, the golden age of recruiting in the past three years has provided the army with the brightest crop of young soldiers since the draft. Nine of every 10 in 1984 are high school graduates.

Yet, it is the very foundations of the volunteer army that bother the rival factions and under an



Private Dana Franklin waits with other members of the U.S. 82d Airborne Brigade for his turn at jump practice. The Washington Post

Lebanese Army Takes Over Tripoli From Private Militias

By Insan A. Hijazi

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — The Lebanese Army took control Thursday of the northern port of Tripoli from private militias with the aim of ending months of factional fighting in the city.

A communiqué issued by the army command here said 750 soldiers from the 2d Brigade fanned out through the mainly Moslem city of about 600,000 people and set up checkpoints.

The state-controlled Beirut radio said the deployment, which began at dawn, was carried out smoothly. All militia barricades were dismantled and gunmen disappeared from the streets, it said.

It was the first time the national army assumed security duties in Tripoli since the civil strife started in Lebanon 10 years ago. The move was made possible by consent of the rival factions and under an

agreement reached in cooperation with Syria.

Tripoli is within the area under control of Syrian troops, which are also stationed in eastern Lebanon.

Two rival militia groups, the Moslem fundamentalist Tawheed, or Unification, movement and the Syrian-backed Arab Democratic Party had fought major battles in the city.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami expressed satisfaction with progress in applying the security measures in Tripoli. He had visited the port every weekend in the past few months to help in narrowing differences among the factions.

Syrian troops are deployed in the hills overlooking the city while Palestinian guerrillas are entrenched at two nearby camps, Nakr el-Bared and Badawi. The camps have been under control of Syrian-backed dissidents in the Palestine Liberation Organization since they forced the PLO chairman, Yasser

Arafat, and 5,000 of his supporters to leave Tripoli a year ago.

According to UN records, the two camps have a population of about 28,000. It is believed this includes about 2,000 guerrillas.

The Lebanese government is still trying to get the agreement of Moslem and Christian militiamen for deploying the regular army on the coastal highway extending from Tripoli in the north to the Israeli defense lines at the Awali river in the south. The cabinet decided at a meeting Wednesday to seek Syrian help.

Christian militiamen hold the section of the highway north of Beirut to a point just south of Tripoli. Control of the area south of Beirut to the Awali is shared by Christian and Druze gunmen.

Israel Sets Deadline

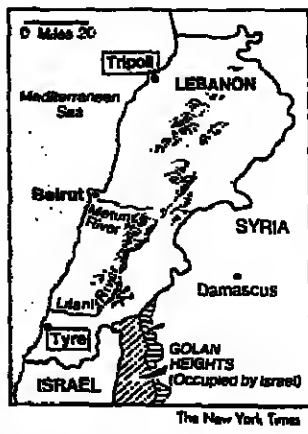
Israel has given Lebanon until Jan. 7 to accept UN peace-keeping forces in place of Israeli soldiers in

southern Lebanon or face a possible Israeli withdrawal from troop-withdrawal talks, United Press International reported from Naqoura, where the talks are being held.

Lebanon responded to the deadline, delivered Thursday at the 11th round of the UN-sponsored negotiations, by saying that Israel had rejected all plans to deploy the Lebanese Army in southern Lebanon with support from UN troops in a zone north of Israel's border.

"No one is going to walk out of these talks, though they haven't agreed to anything yet," said a conference source. "The two sides will try to provoke each other into leaving, but no one's going to take the blame for walking out."

Despite reports by Israeli television and a Jerusalem newspaper that the talks would collapse, the two military delegations agreed to meet again Jan. 7 at the headquarters of UN Forces in Lebanon.



known as UNIFIL, after a Christmas recess.

Israel's chief delegate, Major General Amos Githon, accused Lebanon of "pursuing its uncompromising and inflexible positions" and said it had "inexplicably" not

INSIDE

■ A revolutionary treatment for kidney stones was approved in the United States. Page 3.

■ A Soviet Jew was sentenced to jail in Moscow for drug trafficking. Page 5.

WEEKEND

■ The catalogue raisonné, an ideal way to study the work of a great artist, can be one of the noblest works of man, John Russell argues. Page 7.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ OPEC ministers will recess their Geneva meeting to consult heads of state. Page 11.

TOMORROW

Tuska, a Russian's longing for his homeland, and a little encouragement from official channels, is bringing quite a few defectors back to the Soviet Union these days.

CIA Helicopter Crews Fired on Nicaraguans, U.S. Officials Report

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — American helicopter crews employed by the Central Intelligence Agency fired on Nicaraguans in actions the CIA contends were defensive, U.S. government officials say.

But a congressional committee that oversees CIA activity has questioned whether the first clash, on Jan. 6 at the northern port city of Potosi, might actually have been an offensive strike against a Nicaraguan arms storage facility.

The second clash occurred on March 7 at the southern port of San Juan del Sur during a wave of CIA-directed mining and sabotage raids against Nicaragua's port facilities.

The officials, who spoke only on condition they not be identified, said the attacks were defensive, they violated agency guidelines permitting direct U.S. participation in Nicaraguan fighting only in emergency situations, said an official who disputed the CIA account.

The helicopter crews consisted of American civilians, some with Vietnam War experience, under contract to the CIA, he added. No Americans were reported injured.

George Lauder, an agency spokesman, refused comment. The CIA, in explaining the clashes to congressional committees, said the American-manned helicopters intervened to protect local commandos, working for the agency, who had come under fire from Nicaraguan forces, the officials said.

But the official who disputed the CIA's account of the Jan. 6 clash said the American-manned helicopter joined with a Nicaraguan helicopter to attack an arms storage building at Potosi, on the Gulf of Fonseca.

The attack drew anti-aircraft fire from government forces and ended with the building damaged. Although it was unclear how extensively, the official said. He said the attack was ordered by a senior CIA officer, apparently because earlier raids by Nicaraguan rebels had failed to destroy the facility.

The officials said the March 7 clash was a protective action to defend CIA-trained Latin commandos operating on a boat off San Juan del Sur, on Nicaragua's Pacific coast. The commandos came under government fire.

Normally stationed on a CIA ship outside Nicaragua's 12-mile (19-kilometer) territorial waters, the helicopters "were available to fly defensive covering fire" for rebel boats that came under fire, said one official. "They'd provide withering fire, so your forces could withdraw."

The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, meanwhile, has closed its review of a report alleging that a U.S. Army helicopter unit operated in hostile territory in Central America.

The panel said it received assurances from the Pentagon that the account was false. The panel said Wednesday that "committee staff was told that the Army 160th Task Force, located at Fort Campbell, Kentucky, has not participated in military missions into El Salvador, Honduras or Nicaragua."

The committee added that "17 deaths of servicemen described in recent press accounts occurred in the course of normal training or maintenance test flights, except for one officer who was killed in the crash of his helicopter during the Grenada rescue mission" in October 1983.

Senator Richard G. Lugar, Republican of Indiana and a committee member, added that he was "now satisfied" that "the statement denying such flight activity is accurate."

Committee staff members said the panel plans no further review of the allegations, reported Sunday by the Washington bureau of the Knight-Ridder Newspapers.

That report quoted the father of a deceased member of the 160th Task Force as saying his son had talked about ferrying Spanish-speaking troops by helicopter into Nicaragua. Another relative mentioned missions in El Salvador.

The Knight-Ridder account said the battalion-sized unit had 17 aircraft fatalities in 1983, none reported by the army to have occurred in Central America. However, the report said some relatives had been told that fatalities on sensitive missions might be covered up.

Two days later, when the hole stopped growing, it was 350 feet (105 meters) wide and eight stories deep. Sucked below were Mrs. Owens's three-bedroom home, a camper-topped pickup truck, six porches from an auto repair shop, part of a four-lane road, the backs of a few stores and the deep end of a municipal swimming pool.

"It sounded like giant beavers down there, chewing," Mrs. Owens recalled of the 1981 disaster. More precisely, the monster was a sinkhole. Central Florida — like 15 percent of the United States, including large parts of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mis-

Humans Worsen an Abysmal Work of Nature — Sinkholes

By Barry Bearak
Los Angeles Times Service

WINTER PARK, Florida — It began while Mae Rose Owens was in the backyard feeding Muffin some table scraps. The little dog started to yap and tremble, and when the elderly widow looked up to see what was wrong, she caught a glimpse of a huge oak tree sinking quickly into the ground.

A few minutes later, a second tree disappeared, and Mrs. Owens rushed to the telephone. Before long, most of this Orlando suburb was aware that something strange was happening: a few blocks from the mall, the earth was opening up and the neighborhood was falling inside.

Two days later, when the hole stopped growing, it was 350 feet (105 meters) wide and eight stories deep. Sucked below were Mrs. Owens's three-bedroom home, a camper-topped pickup truck, six porches from an auto repair shop, part of a four-lane road, the backs of a few stores and the deep end of a municipal swimming pool.

"It sounded like giant beavers down there, chewing," Mrs. Owens recalled of the 1981 disaster. More precisely, the monster was a sinkhole. Central Florida — like 15 percent of the United States, including large parts of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mis-

souri, Pennsylvania and Tennessee — sits above soluble limestone that is prone to these unexpected collapses. More than 6,000 such sinkholes have been recorded in the United States since 1950.

Florida officials realized that the hole in Winter Park was merely the biggest blemish on an increasingly pocked landscape. They concluded that somebody had better find out just how many more sinkholes were forming and whether there was some way to detect them in advance.

So, in 1982, the Florida Sinkhole Research Institute opened at the University of Central Florida, a few miles east of where the Owens home lies buried. Financed by state and private grants, the institute's two geologists began the task by taking inventory of the 700 or so sinkholes reported in the state in the past 20 years.

"Usually, sinkholes are so small that nobody cares," said Barry F. Beck, a geologist and the institute's director. "Old MacDonald gets a sinkhole, and he either fills it with debris or builds a fence around it."

Mr. Beck found that most sinkholes are about 10 feet deep and



The home of Mae Rose Owens sliding into sinkhole at Winter Park, Florida, in 1981.

15 feet across — nothing more than a nuisance unless one gives way beneath the living room. As calamities go, getting sunk by a sinkhole is a long shot.

"But the problems come where man's development is intensive, and loss of even a small parcel of land is critical," Mr. Beck said.

Geologically, the formation of sinkholes is a slow and natural process. Many lakes originated from large prehistoric sinkholes.

Beds of ancient limestone, lying not far below the surface, are honeycombed with water-filled chan-

nels and holes. If something drains or pumps the water away from the bedrock, the ground gradually crumbles downward into the cavities. When enough ground has been drawn loose, the surface collapses.

More and more, sinkholes are caused by humans, as the result of heavy pumping of groundwater or the dumping of runoff into a concentrated area.

The best prevention is simply not to build on the most sinkhole-prone property. The problem is finding those places.

One method is to send electricity into the ground and monitor its flow. Its pattern varies depending on the presence of holes. Another approach involves a radar system originally developed to seek out enemy tunnels in Vietnam.

Unfortunately, all the techniques are expensive — and far from foolproof.

The United States' sinkhole capital, rural Shelby County, Alabama — just south of Birmingham — is a place where groundwater has been extensively pumped from quarries and mines. More than 1,000 sinkholes of recent vintage have opened, including the storied "Golly Hole," which at 425 feet across and 150 feet deep is thought to be the largest in the United States.

A teen-ager, David Green, encountered a sinkhole in August of last year while driving his new Toyota pickup along Highway FM442 outside Boiling in southeast Texas. The road always had seemed to sag a bit, but it collapsed as Mr. Green drove across it. The truck fell into a steamy, water-filled hole 200 feet wide and 22 feet deep. Mr. Green climbed through the window, swam to the surface and lifted himself onto the rim of the remaining highway.

"It was weird," said Mr. Green. "I hit the water, and when I reached for my wipers, the ground just fell in."

In Florida, Mrs. Owens, 70, never had a choice about moving. Her home of 42 years is buried in what is now a Winter Park landmark. The famous sinkhole has been tamed into a placid pond at a cost to the city of about \$100,000.

The insurance company told Mrs. Owens they would pay for her lost house. They refused, however, to pay for the property, which, after all, still existed — just deeper down.

These days, she lives about a mile away in a new house purchased largely with donations. She tries not to walk past the pond, serene though it is.

"A lot of me is in that hole," she said.

U.S. Approves Shock-Wave Treatment for Kidney Stones

By Irvin Molinsky
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Food and Drug Administration has approved the use of a device that crumbles kidney stones with shock waves and permits them to be passed easily from the body without surgery.

Federal health officials were enthusiastic in their praise of the machine, which was developed by the West German aerospace company Dornier System GmbH.

The secretary of health and human services, Margaret M. Heck-

ler, in announcing approval of the device Wednesday, called it a "magnificent contribution to the list of modern medical miracles."

Dr. George W. Drach of the University of Arizona, who monitored the testing of the machine in the United States, said: "It is indeed a miracle and a revolution in medical therapy."

The machine is called a lithotripter, a word formed from the Greek words *lithos*, or stone, and *triptis*, to crush.

In the United States, about 100,000 people a year undergo sur-

gery for removal of stones from their kidneys; 80 to 90 percent of them will be able to receive treatment with the new device once 100 of them, the projected goal, are bought by hospitals, federal officials said.

One lithotripter costs \$1.7 million. It is estimated that its use would save \$2,000 a patient. The \$170 million cost for 100 machines would thus be almost made up by the \$160 million saved in one year by treating 80,000 patients.

Mrs. Heckler, in announcing approval of the device, said that, in

addition to the savings of hospital care costs, using the machine would provide almost immediate relief to kidney stone sufferers, remove the risk from surgery and return them to work much faster.

Dr. Frank E. Young, head of the Food and Drug Administration, shared Mrs. Heckler's enthusiasm. Dr. Young said, "Kidney stone is the worst pain known to mankind."

The machine has been used routinely in West Germany since May 1982 and experimentally since February at Methodist Hospital in Indianapolis. Since then the number of U.S. hospitals using the device experimentally has grown to six, and they have treated more than 2,000 patients.

Mrs. Heckler said she expected Dornier to sell 20 to 30 machines in the United States next year, and the balance of the 100 in 1986.

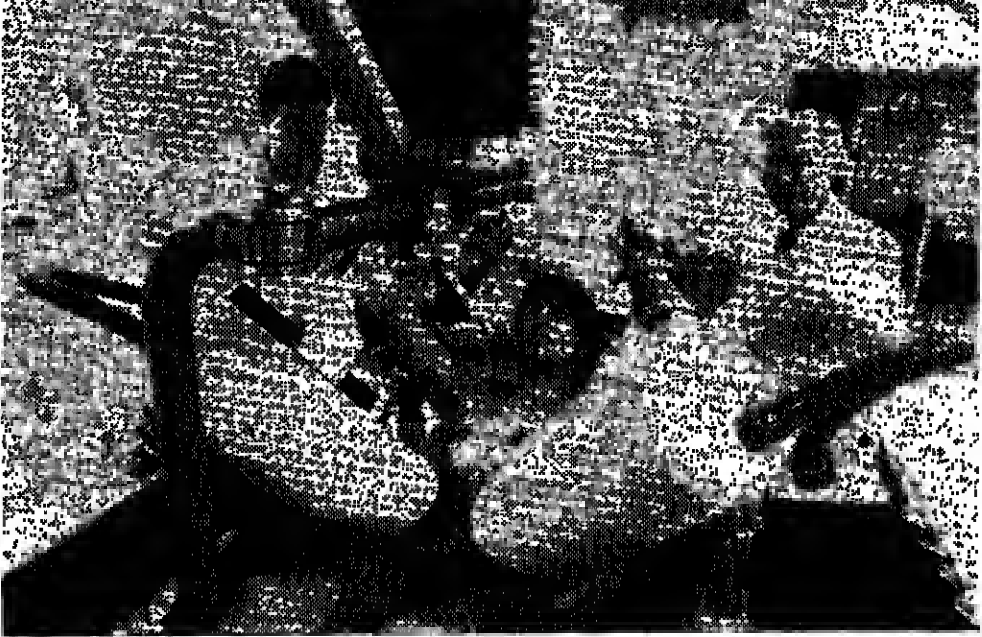
In lithotripter treatment, the patient, conscious but locally anesthetized, is strapped down and lowered into a tub filled with water. Two X-ray machines locate the stone and permit the patient to be placed in the precise spot to receive the shock waves.

An underwater spark sets off a shock wave that is narrowly focused to 1.5 centimeters wide (about half an inch) and lasts one-half of a billionth of a second. This is different from ultrasonic therapy, which consists of a steady high-frequency wave.

The wave is set off during every resting point in the patient's heartbeat, so the number of waves is determined by the patient's pulse. The wave passes through body fat and muscle, doing no harm to them, but starts to fracture the brittle kidney stone with each emission. The stone usually begins to break up after 200 to 400 waves.

The process works only for stones still in the kidney. Patients whose stones have passed into the bladder or ureter cannot be treated by the lithotripter.

The device has been very successful in removing four of the major kinds of kidney stones — calcium, uric acid, magnesium and ammonium phosphate — but somewhat less successful in dealing with the less crystalline cystine stones, Dr. Drach said.



In a simulation, University of Virginia urologists demonstrate the West German-designed lithotripter, which received U.S. approval this week as a treatment against kidney stones.

Time Rests Its Case in Sharon Suit

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Lawyers for Time Inc., in a move that surprised court observers, rested their defense Thursday without calling any witnesses to rebut the claims of the former Israeli defense minister, Ariel Sharon, that he had been labeled in an article last year about the massacre of Palestinians in Lebanon.

Time's decision to rest in the six-week-old case obviously caught Mr. Sharon's attorneys by surprise. Milton Gould, his chief attorney, was unprepared to make his final summary, the next step after the defense rests.

The magazine's attorney, Paul Saunders, said outside the federal courtroom in Manhattan: "In litigation, whenever you have the opportunity to quit while you're ahead, you should do it. We think we were ahead so we quit."

Richard Goldstein, an attorney for Mr. Sharon, said he was considering asking Judge Abraham D. Sofaer whether he could call the former defense minister back to the witness stand to rebut testimony by the Time witnesses.

Unless Judge Sofaer grants a request by Mr. Sharon's attorneys to recall him for further testimony, the \$50 million lawsuit will resume Jan. 2 with summations by both sides.

Mr. Sharon contends that Time accused him of instigating or condoning the massacre of Palestinian civilians by Christian Phalangist militiamen in Lebanon in September 1982.

Stuart Gold, one of Time's attorneys, asked Judge Sofaer to issue a directed verdict in favor of the news magazine.

Contending that Mr. Sharon had not made his case, Mr. Gold listed a number of reasons for dismissal. The judge denied them all except one. Time's claim that the Israeli government's refusal to release secret documents had crippled its defense and denied it due process.

The judge reserved his decision on that issue until the conclusion of the trial.

U.S. Proposes Sites for Nuclear Waste Choices in Texas, Nevada, Washington Widely Opposed

By Howard Kurtz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Energy Department has picked sites in Texas, Nevada and Washington state as the leading candidates to be the United States' first permanent burial ground for nuclear waste.

There was immediate legal and political opposition to the choices, which were announced Wednesday.

Nuclear reactors are rapidly running out of temporary storage space for spent fuel, which now amounts to 70,000 metric tons (77,160 short tons). Energy Secretary Donald P. Hodel said the government planned to begin putting the waste in a permanent storage site in 1998. It will remain radioactive for thousands of years.

The three prime sites are Deaf Smith County in the Texas panhandle and Yucca Mountain in Nevada, about 100 miles (160 kilometers) northwest of Las Vegas, both privately owned; and the government-owned Hanford Works reservation northwest of Richland, Washington.

Selected as backup sites were Davis Canyon, just outside Canyonlands National Park in Utah, and Richton Dome, a salt dome near Richton, Mississippi.

President Ronald Reagan will pick three of the sites next summer for extensive drilling and testing.

28 in Utah Coal Mine Are Trapped by Blaze
The Associated Press
ORANGEVILLE, Utah — A fire at a coal mine here trapped 28 miners Thursday, and there was no word on their condition after several hours of rescue efforts.

Rescue workers were finally turned back by carbon monoxide gas, a mine spokesman said, and efforts to save the miners focused on an air hole being punched in from an adjacent mine.

The battle to contain the blaze were not going well, according to the spokesman for the Emery Mining Co.

When the permanent site is chosen in about 1990, the governor or legislature of the state it is in can veto the selection, but Congress can override the state.

Mayor John Poyner of Richland said selection of the Hanford Works reservation would be "a real shot in the arm for the city of Richland" and "a real positive step for us." But most reaction to the announcement was negative.

Attorney General Jim Mattox of Texas had filed suit to block any establishment of a site in his state even before the formal announcement Wednesday. He said the site in Deaf Smith County, about 30 miles west of Amarillo, was prime farmland that contained the drinking water supply for parts of several states.

The governor of Texas, Mark White, said after the announcement: "Before the people of Deaf Smith County will glow in the dark, sparks will fly."

Critics said studies by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, U.S. Geological Survey and others showed that the Hanford Works site sits on fragile volcanic rock formations that are subject to considerable horizontal stress. "Hanford may be the worst of all possible sites," said a Sierra Club lobbyist, Brooks Yeager. Governor-elect Booth Gardner of Washington said he was worried about the possibility of groundwater contamination at the site, which is near the Columbia River.

Yucca Mountain, which is near Nellis Air Force Base, also sits on volcanic rock and is subject to "mini-earthquakes" from ground vibrations at a nearby nuclear test site, critics said.

The Wilderness Society said the selection of Davis Canyon would violate "the fundamental integrity" of national parks.

Mr. Hodel disputed much of the environmental criticism, saying the recommendations were based on careful studies and public hearings.

When the permanent site is chosen in about 1990, the governor or legislature of the state it is in can veto the selection, but Congress can override the state.

Mayor John Poyner of Richland said selection of the Hanford Works reservation would be "a real shot in the arm for the city of Richland" and "a real positive step for us." But most reaction to the announcement was negative.

Attorney General Jim Mattox of Texas had filed suit to block any establishment of a site in his state even before the formal announcement Wednesday. He said the site in Deaf Smith County, about 30 miles west of Amarillo, was prime farmland that contained the drinking water supply for parts of several states.

The governor of Texas, Mark White, said after the announcement: "Before the people of Deaf Smith County will glow in the dark, sparks will fly."

Critics said studies by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, U.S. Geological Survey and others showed that the Hanford Works site sits on fragile volcanic rock formations that are subject to considerable horizontal stress. "Hanford may be the worst of all possible sites," said a Sierra Club lobbyist, Brooks Yeager. Governor-elect Booth Gardner of Washington said he was worried about the possibility of groundwater contamination at the site, which is near the Columbia River.

Yucca Mountain, which is near Nellis Air Force Base, also sits on volcanic rock and is subject to "mini-earthquakes" from ground vibrations at a nearby nuclear test site, critics said.

The Wilderness Society said the selection of Davis Canyon would violate "the fundamental integrity" of national parks.

Mr. Hodel disputed much of the environmental criticism, saying the recommendations were based on careful studies and public hearings.

FINLANDIA
Vodka of Finland
THE WORLD'S FINEST VODKA

Come to where the flavor is.

Marlboro
the number one selling cigarette in the world.

Best TAX-FREE EXPORT PRICES!

ALL PERFORMANCES • COSMETICS • BAGS • SCARVES • TIES • FASHION ACCESSORIES

MICHEL SWISS
15, RUE DE LA PAIX
PARIS

2nd Floor, Elevator

FLAWLESS MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT
FREE SAMPLES
Tel. 212.7171

WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

FOLIE RUSSE
CABARET
★
LOEWS MONTE-CARLO
presents
twee femmes!!!
★
WITH THE DORISS GIRLS
★
S.B.M./LOEWS CASINO
CRAPS
BLACK JACK
ROULETTE
★
FOR INFORMATION
PLEASE CALL MONTE-CARLO
(93) 50.65.00

Kremlinologists Inspect Gorbachov on U.K. Visit

Clues Sought on His Power Position And Likelihood to Lead the Kremlin

By Serge Schmemmann
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Although Mikhail S. Gorbachov is no stranger to foreign travel, his visit to London is giving the West its first extensive chance to take his measure since his ascendancy in the Soviet hierarchy became evident.

Although formally he is leading a relatively low-level delegation of Soviet legislators on a visit to the House of Commons, Mr. Gorbachov, who went to Italy and Bulgaria earlier this year, went to Britain as the Russian widely believed to be next in line to lead the Kremlin.

Before Mr. Gorbachov's arrival Saturday, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher announced plans to give him a reception more commensurate with his status as her apparent than with the title he is using on the visit to Britain, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Council of the Union of the Supreme Soviet.

Mr. Gorbachov headed for London five days after he had offered some new clues to his standing in the Kremlin by delivering the keynote speech to a major Communist party conference in Moscow. The speech itself attracted little attention, since it largely repeated standing exhortations and policies.

But Western diplomats saw the selection of Mr. Gorbachov to deliver the address, and the attention given to it in the Soviet press, as added evidence that he has been given authority over ideology in the Politburo — a responsibility that Konstantin U. Chernenko, the current leader, had before him.

There have been other signs of Mr. Gorbachov's position as the effective No. 2 man in the Politburo over the past year. In some displays of Politburo members set up for the Nov. 7 national day celebrations, his portrait was next to Mr. Chernenko's, out of alphabetical order, and at the Supreme Soviet session last month he walked out arm in arm with Mr. Chernenko, ahead of other Politburo members.

But Western diplomats in Moscow have been quick to caution against presuming that Mr. Gorbachov has the succession sewed up. In assessing Mr. Gorbachov's strength it is pertinent to recall that he is the chosen heir not of Mr. Chernenko, but of Yuri V. Andropov, predecessor of Mr. Chernenko. Mr. Chernenko was the chosen heir of Mr. Andropov's predecessor, Leonid I. Brezhnev.

The selection process of the Politburo is hidden behind a veil of secrecy, and no institutional procedures exist for succession. But Soviet history is not reassuring about the chances of an apparent heir.

Lenin's choice as successor, for example, was not Stalin but Nikolai I. Bukharin, who ended up as one of Stalin's victims. Stalin's choice was Georgi M. Malenkov, who was exiled by Nikita S. Khrushchev to run a hydroelectric plant in Siberia.

In any event, Mr. Gorbachov is not without apparent challenge. Grigory V. Romanov, like Mr. Gorbachov a party secretary, has been prominent through the fall, and his former party organization in Leningrad has been singled out as an example to be emulated for its economic "intensification" programs.

Mr. Gorbachov also no longer has a monopoly on youth in the gerontocratic Politburo. At 53 he is still the youngest, but Vitaly I. Voronikov, premier of the Russian republic, is 58, and Geidar A. Aliyev, the Azerbaijan party chief, is 61, as is Mr. Romanov.

Still, only Mr. Gorbachov and Mr. Romanov have the combination that most diplomats think is critical for a serious chance at the top job. They are Russian and bold positions as members of the Communist Party secretariat in addition to their Politburo membership. Of the two, Mr. Gorbachov seems to hold the lead.

Under Mr. Andropov, he assumed extensive responsibility for party organization and the economy, in addition to his original agricultural duties, and now he has evidently taken charge of ideology as well.

But alliances are as impermanent in the Politburo as in any other political organization. The divisions most often cited in the West are between the young and the old, or between "reformers" and "hard-liners." But beyond these are shifting interests that defy any pat division of power.

It is difficult, too, to assess the impact of the reported illness of Defense Minister Dmitri F. Ustinov, who is said to have suffered a stroke. Marshal Ustinov, 76, was widely believed to wield considerable king-making powers on the Politburo, and some theories hold that he was responsible for the accession to power of both Mr. Andropov and Mr. Chernenko.

The popular notion of Mr. Gorbachov as one who would improve the economy also is treated with some skepticism by diplomats in Moscow. The main patrons of his political ascent were Mr. Andropov, a stern KGB chief and fellow native of Stavropol territory, and Mikhail A. Suslov, the hard-line ideologist who was once a Stavropol party activist.

The economic changes that he and Mr. Andropov championed were efforts to tighten discipline and inject incentives into the existing structure rather than attempt any substantive revision of the centralized system.

Still, Mr. Gorbachov comes from a different generation from that of his predecessors, and that alone augurs change. He is innocent of any complicity in Stalin's crimes and did not fight in World War II. He also is better educated than his colleagues, with a law degree from Moscow State University.

The Russians are undoubtedly aware of the draw Mr. Gorbachov has in the West, and they evidently hope that a good showing by him in London will embolden Mrs. Thatcher to urge Washington to be receptive when Secretary of State George P. Shultz meets Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko in Geneva next month.



Mikhail S. Gorbachov, one of the top Soviet leaders, toasting Queen Elizabeth II during his visit to Britain.

onnikov, premier of the Russian republic, is 58, and Geidar A. Aliyev, the Azerbaijan party chief, is 61, as is Mr. Romanov.

Still, only Mr. Gorbachov and Mr. Romanov have the combination that most diplomats think is critical for a serious chance at the top job. They are Russian and bold positions as members of the Communist Party secretariat in addition to their Politburo membership. Of the two, Mr. Gorbachov seems to hold the lead.

Under Mr. Andropov, he assumed extensive responsibility for party organization and the economy, in addition to his original agricultural duties, and now he has evidently taken charge of ideology as well.

But alliances are as impermanent in the Politburo as in any other political organization. The divisions most often cited in the West are between the young and the old, or between "reformers" and "hard-liners." But beyond these are shifting interests that defy any pat division of power.

It is difficult, too, to assess the impact of the reported illness of Defense Minister Dmitri F. Ustinov, who is said to have suffered a stroke. Marshal Ustinov, 76, was widely believed to wield considerable king-making powers on the Politburo, and some theories hold that he was responsible for the accession to power of both Mr. Andropov and Mr. Chernenko.

The popular notion of Mr. Gorbachov as one who would improve the economy also is treated with some skepticism by diplomats in Moscow. The main patrons of his political ascent were Mr. Andropov, a stern KGB chief and fellow native of Stavropol territory, and Mikhail A. Suslov, the hard-line ideologist who was once a Stavropol party activist.

The economic changes that he and Mr. Andropov championed were efforts to tighten discipline and inject incentives into the existing structure rather than attempt any substantive revision of the centralized system.

Still, Mr. Gorbachov comes from a different generation from that of his predecessors, and that alone augurs change. He is innocent of any complicity in Stalin's crimes and did not fight in World War II. He also is better educated than his colleagues, with a law degree from Moscow State University.

The Russians are undoubtedly aware of the draw Mr. Gorbachov has in the West, and they evidently hope that a good showing by him in London will embolden Mrs. Thatcher to urge Washington to be receptive when Secretary of State George P. Shultz meets Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko in Geneva next month.

Still, Mr. Gorbachov comes from a different generation from that of his predecessors, and that alone augurs change. He is innocent of any complicity in Stalin's crimes and did not fight in World War II. He also is better educated than his colleagues, with a law degree from Moscow State University.

The Russians are undoubtedly aware of the draw Mr. Gorbachov has in the West, and they evidently hope that a good showing by him in London will embolden Mrs. Thatcher to urge Washington to be receptive when Secretary of State George P. Shultz meets Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko in Geneva next month.

Still, Mr. Gorbachov comes from a different generation from that of his predecessors, and that alone augurs change. He is innocent of any complicity in Stalin's crimes and did not fight in World War II. He also is better educated than his colleagues, with a law degree from Moscow State University.

The Russians are undoubtedly aware of the draw Mr. Gorbachov has in the West, and they evidently hope that a good showing by him in London will embolden Mrs. Thatcher to urge Washington to be receptive when Secretary of State George P. Shultz meets Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko in Geneva next month.

Still, Mr. Gorbachov comes from a different generation from that of his predecessors, and that alone augurs change. He is innocent of any complicity in Stalin's crimes and did not fight in World War II. He also is better educated than his colleagues, with a law degree from Moscow State University.

The Russians are undoubtedly aware of the draw Mr. Gorbachov has in the West, and they evidently hope that a good showing by him in London will embolden Mrs. Thatcher to urge Washington to be receptive when Secretary of State George P. Shultz meets Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko in Geneva next month.

Still, Mr. Gorbachov comes from a different generation from that of his predecessors, and that alone augurs change. He is innocent of any complicity in Stalin's crimes and did not fight in World War II. He also is better educated than his colleagues, with a law degree from Moscow State University.

The Russians are undoubtedly aware of the draw Mr. Gorbachov has in the West, and they evidently hope that a good showing by him in London will embolden Mrs. Thatcher to urge Washington to be receptive when Secretary of State George P. Shultz meets Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko in Geneva next month.

Still, Mr. Gorbachov comes from a different generation from that of his predecessors, and that alone augurs change. He is innocent of any complicity in Stalin's crimes and did not fight in World War II. He also is better educated than his colleagues, with a law degree from Moscow State University.

Soviet Jew Is Jailed for Drug Trafficking

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — A Soviet Jew was sentenced to three years in prison camp in a Moscow city court after it found him guilty of illegal drug trafficking.

Friends and supporters of Yuli Edelstein, who was sentenced Wednesday, said that he had been framed by security agents who, they said, had placed marijuana and opium in his apartment during a search on Sept. 4.

Mr. Edelstein, 26, had applied unsuccessfully for a visa to leave for Israel with his wife, Tatyana. He was said to have irritated officials by giving Hebrew lessons without authorization.

Other Hebrew teachers have been seized by police in recent weeks in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and Odessa. One of them, Joseph Berenshtein of Kiev, was sentenced earlier this month to four years in prison on charges of having resisted police. Another, Yakov Levy of Odessa, was given a three-year term in a labor camp for anti-Soviet slander.

As Mr. Edelstein's supporters waited outside the court house Wednesday, a Hebrew teacher identified as Dan Shapiro of Moscow was arrested on charges of assaulting a police officer.

In a related development, Nadezhda Trodskova, 38, of Leningrad was sentenced to two years in a labor camp Wednesday after being convicted of "parasitism" by a Leningrad city court.

Miss Trodskova, a linguist and mathematician, applied to emigrate to Israel six years ago. In July, she was forced into a mental institution after reportedly seeking permission to give English lessons. She was released from the mental hospital on Dec. 12 after being tested to determine whether she was fit to stand trial.

Soviet citizens who apply to emigrate are frequently dismissed from their jobs. In the past year, however, officials have sought to induce many would-be emigrants to withdraw their visa applications, assuring them that they would get back their jobs.

The news agency Tass, in a report on Mr. Edelstein's trial Wednesday, said that Western correspondents were trying to portray him "now as a religious leader, now as a linguist and now even as a person of exceptionally high moral standards."

Tass said the court proceedings proved that Mr. Edelstein, formerly employed as a sanitation worker, was "involved in illegal drug trafficking." During the search of his apartment on Sept. 4, Tass said, "marijuana and opium were found in his possession, which meant that he had perpetrated a criminal offense against the health and morality of citizens." He was given the maximum term under Article 224 of the criminal code.

■ **Soviet Priest to Be Executed**
The Soviet Union has sentenced

to death a Georgian Orthodox priest for his part in a bid to hijack an airliner to Turkey, according to a British group that monitors religious activity in Eastern Europe, United Press International reported Thursday from London.

Keston College said it had received from a reliable source in Soviet Georgia a document with information on the November 1983 hijacking of a Soviet Tu-134-A plane on an internal flight to Tbilisi.

The Keston document, which is part of the Soviet prosecutor's case against Father Chikhladze, noted that the priest took no part in the hijacking. He was accused only of "inspiring" the attack. Keston College said there was no proof of that charge.

The Keston document, which is part of the Soviet prosecutor's case against Father Chikhladze, noted that the priest took no part in the hijacking. He was accused only of "inspiring" the attack. Keston College said there was no proof of that charge.

The Keston document, which is part of the Soviet prosecutor's case against Father Chikhladze, noted that the priest took no part in the hijacking. He was accused only of "inspiring" the attack. Keston College said there was no proof of that charge.

The Keston document, which is part of the Soviet prosecutor's case against Father Chikhladze, noted that the priest took no part in the hijacking. He was accused only of "inspiring" the attack. Keston College said there was no proof of that charge.

The Keston document, which is part of the Soviet prosecutor's case against Father Chikhladze, noted that the priest took no part in the hijacking. He was accused only of "inspiring" the attack. Keston College said there was no proof of that charge.

The Keston document, which is part of the Soviet prosecutor's case against Father Chikhladze, noted that the priest took no part in the hijacking. He was accused only of "inspiring" the attack. Keston College said there was no proof of that charge.

The Keston document, which is part of the Soviet prosecutor's case against Father Chikhladze, noted that the priest took no part in the hijacking. He was accused only of "inspiring" the attack. Keston College said there was no proof of that charge.

The Keston document, which is part of the Soviet prosecutor's case against Father Chikhladze, noted that the priest took no part in the hijacking. He was accused only of "inspiring" the attack. Keston College said there was no proof of that charge.

The Keston document, which is part of the Soviet prosecutor's case against Father Chikhladze, noted that the priest took no part in the hijacking. He was accused only of "inspiring" the attack. Keston College said there was no proof of that charge.

The Keston document, which is part of the Soviet prosecutor's case against Father Chikhladze, noted that the priest took no part in the hijacking. He was accused only of "inspiring" the attack. Keston College said there was no proof of that charge.

The Keston document, which is part of the Soviet prosecutor's case against Father Chikhladze, noted that the priest took no part in the hijacking. He was accused only of "inspiring" the attack. Keston College said there was no proof of that charge.

The Keston document, which is part of the Soviet prosecutor's case against Father Chikhladze, noted that the priest took no part in the hijacking. He was accused only of "inspiring" the attack. Keston College said there was no proof of that charge.

The Keston document, which is part of the Soviet prosecutor's case against Father Chikhladze, noted that the priest took no part in the hijacking. He was accused only of "inspiring" the attack. Keston College said there was no proof of that charge.

The Keston document, which is part of the Soviet prosecutor's case against Father Chikhladze, noted that the priest took no part in the hijacking. He was accused only of "inspiring" the attack. Keston College said there was no proof of that charge.

The Keston document, which is part of the Soviet prosecutor's case against Father Chikhladze, noted that the priest took no part in the hijacking. He was accused only of "inspiring" the attack. Keston College said there was no proof of that charge.

The Keston document, which is part of the Soviet prosecutor's case against Father Chikhladze, noted that the priest took no part in the hijacking. He was accused only of "inspiring" the attack. Keston College said there was no proof of that charge.

The Keston document, which is part of the Soviet prosecutor's case against Father Chikhladze, noted that the priest took no part in the hijacking. He was accused only of "inspiring" the attack. Keston College said there was no proof of that charge.

The Keston document, which is part of the Soviet prosecutor's case against Father Chikhladze, noted that the priest took no part in the hijacking. He was accused only of "inspiring" the attack. Keston College said there was no proof of that charge.

The Keston document, which is part of the Soviet prosecutor's case against Father Chikhladze, noted that the priest took no part in the hijacking. He was accused only of "inspiring" the attack. Keston College said there was no proof of that charge.

The Keston document, which is part of the Soviet prosecutor's case against Father Chikhladze, noted that the priest took no part in the hijacking. He was accused only of "inspiring" the attack. Keston College said there was no proof of that charge.

GUERLAIN
PARIS



The art of giving pleasure

This collector's item has for its glowing heart one of the world's famous perfumes: A re-edition in Baccarat crystal of the original Shalimar bottle, softly cushioned in a superb presentation box specially designed for the occasion. A most luxurious gift.



A magnificent flask engraved with your initials (delay of 4 weeks) This celebrated bottle, with its bas-relief of golden bees, was originally produced for Guerlain's Eau de Cologne Impériale. A delightful gift for men and women alike. It can be filled with your favorite Guerlain fragrance.



The sophisticated receptacle for all Guerlain fragrances: This superb example of the goldsmith's art weaves together the magic of fire and gold. Takes refills for all Guerlain eaux de toilette: Jicky, Chamade, L'Heure Bleue, Mitsouko, Shalimar, Vol de Nuit, Chant d'Arômes, Parures.

GUERLAIN, 4 addresses in Paris: 68 Champs-Élysées - 2, Place Vendôme - 93, Rue de Passy - 29, Rue de Sévres.

Herald Tribune CONFERENCE SCHEDULE 1985

MEET THE NEW FRENCH CABINET
February 26, Paris

THE INVESTMENT CLIMATE AND INCENTIVES IN EUROPE
Cosponsored with Plant Location International
April 25-26, Brussels

TRADE AND INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN HUNGARY
June 13-14, Budapest

THE INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS OUTLOOK
Cosponsored with Oxford Analytica
September 19-21, Oxford

OIL AND MONEY IN THE EIGHTIES
Cosponsored with The Oil Daily
October 24-25, London

For details on any of these conferences, please complete the form below and mail it to International Herald Tribune Conference Office, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France, or call Susan Lubomirski, our Conference Manager, in Paris on 747 12 65.

Please tick appropriate box(es)	Surname
<input type="checkbox"/> French Administration	First Name
<input type="checkbox"/> Investment Incentives in Europe	Position
<input type="checkbox"/> Trade and Investment in Hungary	Company
<input type="checkbox"/> International Business Outlook	Address
<input type="checkbox"/> Oil and Money	City/Country
	Telephone
	Telex
	Company activity

21-12-84

Napoleon did not drink Metaxa



but Alexander did (known as the Great)

Try Metaxa brandy liqueur. Since 1888 it has become a world famous name. Once you have tried Metaxa you'll understand what Napoleon missed.

METAXA the Greek classic

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

OECD: The Down Side

The economists of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development render great service by their detailed assessments of how the world economy is faring. They show what is likely to happen if governments maintain their existing policies and no unpredictable events, such as war or crop failures, intervene — a good background against which to judge whether policies are on the right track.

The latest assessment, which looks ahead as far as mid-1986, shows the industrialized democracies making important progress in some respects (Story, Page 1). Inflation in most countries has fallen, and is expected to stay well below the double-digit rates of the early 1980s. Many countries (but not the United States) have considerably reduced the large budget deficits that are thought to handicap economic performance in the longer run. Wage increases have become more moderate, and profits have improved from a poor initial position, imparting some buoyancy to investment.

But the general picture remains pretty dark. Demand in the United States is becoming much less lively, and no rebound in Europe or Japan is expected to make up for this. So Europe's unemployment slag-beap will go on mounting. Eighteen months from now, a quarter of those aged under 25 may be without a job. And to the consequential risk of social upsets — or gradual debilitation of the human spirit — must be added other dangers. The foreign deficit foreseen for America may lead to an uncomfortable combination of sharp exchange-rate changes and increased trade barriers. This will hardly be conducive to orderly correction of the debt crises of the poorer countries.

So should governments change their track? Or must the world sit down and endure all this? It is when the OECD econo-

mists move from quantification to pontification that they disappoint. They are rightly dismayed by the present trade barriers, which harm all concerned. But there is little discussion of whether the medium-term strategy on which OECD policies are based needs to be reinterpreted.

That strategy concentrates on making labor and capital markets less rigid, encouraging investment, and reducing inflation, rather than trying to iron out short-term fluctuations in demand and employment by frequent adjustment of fiscal and monetary policy. A few years of this strategy was supposed to have put the world back on an expansionary course. But four years later, the expansionary course has emerged only in America (where, arguably, it has happened mainly because budgetary policy was adjusted in favor of expansion). It is not going to emerge anywhere else for at least another year and a half. Are governments in danger of becoming prisoners of their own systems?

The present cautious approach should not be replaced by an inflationary dash for expansion. But there is no scope for action, particularly in Western Europe, to alleviate unemployment by cutting taxes or raising public expenditure (i.e. slowing down the approach to budget balance) instead of watching joblessness rise further?

The scope is certainly not great. In France, Italy, Greece and several other European countries, inflation should still rule it out completely. But there are countries where the judgment could be less severe. The OECD economists hint only subliminally at this, in tones less audible than a bat's squeak. This is a pity, because the public needs unbiased discussion of the question, which is far too important to be left to the rival political factions.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Reporting on the Shuttle

When someone in the U.S. government tells us at The Washington Post that certain material is being considered for publication, by its publication, adversely affecting the national security, we take the admonition seriously. We listen and we decide what to do. The Washington Post has declined to print material in this category on some occasions over the years. The story currently in the news that has caused so much consternation — our account (1/17, Dec. 20) of the government's plan to launch a new military intelligence satellite on the next flight of the space shuttle — was such a case. Certain material that the Defense Department would not want released was, in fact, withheld by our reporter, although we were not among those called and asked by Secretary Caspar Weinberger not to print the story.

The general outline of the story and many of its specifics had been floating around the governmental and journalistic worlds for months. They did not get there from nowhere. They had been disclosed by military and civilian government sources. Readers of U.S. publications — including America's adversaries, of course — had long since been able to read virtually all of the material that was to appear in the Washington Post story. They had been able to read it elsewhere, in unclassified litera-

ture. Some of this material had been printed in other publications, such as Aviation Week and Space Technology, and broadcast on CBS. Some came from the Reagan administration's public testimony on Capitol Hill.

The Washington Post does not quarrel with Mr. Weinberger's insistence on fulfilling his obligation to protect the national security and also to protect those defense secrets that are essential to it. We do dispute his characterization of our story as representing an irresponsible security breach. If there were security breaches, we believe, they occurred well before this particular account was printed.

We reserve the right, as all self-respecting journalists do, to challenge the government's decisions on what material is suitable to print. And we have no doubt that we will be in many disputes with many administrations on this score in the future — as will our journalistic colleagues. But the intelligence satellite story was not one in which we were setting out to break new ground or in which we carelessly chose to violate security strictures. We believed we were printing a newsworthy story on a subject that was getting ever more attention, and that we were staying within the bounds of responsible, informative journalism.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Is a 'Star Wars' Race Starting?

The U.S. Defense Department has been smart to get its "star wars" program into the funding once again while Mikhail Gorbachev is in Britain arguing against it. This is not the most spectacular of coups. You don't buy much cosmic hardware for \$10 million, and the 10 teams of boffins who are being given that sum are required only to write papers saying whether the project is practicable and how much it will cost. This could even be the means of deciding (as European and independent American strategists have advised) that the project is absurd and that even to attempt it would cost the Earth. (But it seems more likely that the aim of Caspar Weinberger and his major-domo Richard Perle is to put a momentum behind the program which future administrations find unopposable. To anyone remotely acquainted with the vagaries of machines, "star wars" must seem mission impossible. But Mr. Reagan is set on it.)

If the Americans do go ahead, the Russians will be obliged to follow. This is the arms race in space which now opens up. And if they both attempt to equip themselves with ultra-defensive systems, what happens to the minor nuclear powers? Will Britain, France and China also

have to join the race? For if not, their own deterrents will have been bypassed.

These would not be immediate questions if defense planning and expenditure had not been shown to have a momentum quite disproportionate to the challenges being met. It does not matter at what level the two sides are armed provided there is balance between them — Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Gorbachev agreed on this. It is therefore necessary to survive for balance in the new dimension of space, or can space not be left alone and the balance of armaments on Earth be reduced?

So far the American commitment to "star wars" is no more than a license to the Pentagon to spend money, but the time to stop is now before the sums become uncontrollable. American and European interests may seriously diverge if the United States follows the course which the administration seems to be mapping out for it. If the Shultz-Gromyko talks are to lead to an arms control program, let it start by controlling the arms we already have. It should not be jeopardized by the threat of futuristic projects which will add nothing to security but will squander resources even more recklessly than successive missile programs have already done.

—The Guardian (London).

Will the Superpowers Do More Than Talk?

By Fred Warner Neal

CLEAREMONT, California — Recent visits to Moscow and then to Washington reveal quite different attitudes regarding the upcoming talks between Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko.

There is a tendency in Washington to see the meeting as the start of new arms-control negotiations. In Moscow, officials carefully emphasize that the talks will not constitute negotiations but only discussions about the possibility of resuming negotiations. In Washington, there is an expectation that no basic changes in U.S. positions as enunciated up to now are needed to bring the Russians back to the negotiating table. Unless everything else is told in Moscow is wrong, this is unrealistic. A resumption of arms negotiations is possible — only if both sides compromise.

Conversations in Moscow leave the impression that the Kremlin is prepared to make limited compromises but that it seriously doubts whether the Reagan administration will alter what the Russians view as unacceptable positions.

Two key issues especially concern Moscow. One is deployment in Western Europe of the intermediate-range Pershing-2 missiles, with their ability to strike the Soviet Union with five to eight minutes' warning time. The second is weapons in outer space, as Mikhail S. Gorbachev told members of Parliament in London on Tuesday.

Hints are dropped in Moscow that the Russians may be prepared to abandon insistence on withdrawal of all intermediate-range missiles in place if further deployment of Pershing-2s is halted. In return, the Russians would be willing to negotiate a limited reduction of their intermediate-range SS-20s in the context of an overall arms agreement. Such negotiations would amount to a merger of the two sets of arms talks from which Moscow stalked out a year ago, and would deal with a general nuclear balance including intermediate-range and intercontinental missiles.

Moscow's position on outer space weapons is less clear. One possibility is that it might agree to discuss the issue broadly without an advance ban on testing but would insist that the focus of such talks be a prohibition of development and deployment of anti-satellite weapons in space.

Given the Reagan administration's stance as declared up to now, these Soviet positions would be unacceptable. While other Soviet compromises might conceivably emerge in the January talks, there is no indication that Moscow will go much further. Distrust of the United States has never been greater, even in Stalin's time. The Kremlin, in its current re-examination of the future of American-Soviet relations, repeatedly raises the question of whether it is possible to have "normal" relations or whether anti-Soviet attitudes are so predominant in American society that only a hostile relationship is possible. The U.S. position in the Shultz-Gromyko talks is likely to be viewed in the Soviet Union as something of a litmus test of American intentions.

There appears to be an overall tightening of resolve to maintain what Moscow insists is an existing strategic parity, no matter what. At the same time, the prospect of unrestricted nuclear arms expansion on both sides in an atmosphere of increasing hostility is as frightening to Soviet leaders as to many Americans, perhaps more so: hence, an apparent willingness to search for small compromises that might help get relations on a less dangerous track. The Russians also see public-relations advantages in appearing willing to talk.

If Moscow should agree to negotiate a reduction in the numbers of its SS-20s in return for a halt in further deployment of Pershing-2s, it would be making what it sees as a considerable concession. By January, more than half of the scheduled Pershing-2 deployment will be completed, along with a number of cruise missiles.

The Russians might forgo raising the issue of British and French missiles directly but would insist that these missiles figure in the extent of any reduction in SS-20s. For all the Soviet clamor about the British and French missiles, they never have been Moscow's major concern.

The basic Soviet position — al-

though not usually stated in this form — is that the SS-20s are necessary primarily to counter the U.S. forward-based systems in West Germany — essentially bombers — and U.S. nuclear-armed submarines assigned to the Atlantic alliance. Under the Reagan administration's "zero option" proposal, with no U.S. Euro-missiles and no Soviet SS-20s, the West's "Europe-oriented" nuclear capacity would be greater than that of the Soviet Union, even if one excludes British and French missiles.

The Soviet desire to stop a "star wars" weapons race is substantial, especially because of Moscow's awareness of American advantages in technology. This may produce more Soviet flexibility, but given the mood in Moscow it is likely to be limited.

The writer, a former chairman of the international relations department at Claremont Graduate School, is executive vice president of the American Committee on East-West Accord, a private organization. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.



Warning to the EC: Beware Subversive Newcomers

By Giles Merritt

BRUSSELS — The recent summit in Dublin afforded a disturbing glimpse into the European Community's future after it enlarges to 12 members. Unless its rich North begins to bankroll its poor South much more generously, the newcomers may subvert the EC's political machinery in order to extort money.

Europeans like to categorize the three-yearly meetings of the EC heads of government as successes or failures, and Dublin has some claim to being a success. An important part on wine production cutbacks transformed Dublin from breakdown to breakthrough in the long haul toward enlargement of the Community to include Spain and Portugal. Yet it was really a triumph of the will, for Greece's objections at Dublin have profound implications.

The Greek tactic of threatening to use its veto to torpedo admission of Spain and Portugal unless it gets a handsome cash payoff has raised the specter of a Community held to ransom by its poorest members.

Greece's price, meanwhile, is about 5 billion ECUs (about \$3.6 billion) in special EC funding over the next five years, which is roughly five times more than most of the other member governments are willing to grant.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu has been criticized bitterly for holding a gun to the Community's head, and both Lisbon and Madrid made suitably reproving noises. But they must by now be taking notes on

the Greek technique for hijacking the Community from within.

Ostensibly, the Dublin agreement cleared the way for a final round of talks between the EC and Spain and Portugal. In fact, they were "non-negotiations" that got under way again at the beginning of this week, because neither side has much room for maneuver. But if the two candidate countries wish to join on schedule at the beginning of 1986, they

will have only themselves to blame. Ever since accepting the Portuguese and Spanish membership applications in 1977, the northern EC states have avoided putting their money where their mouth is.

The geopolitical arguments for reinforcing the infant democracies of Spain and Portugal — and, indeed, of Greece — are as strong now as then, while the economic case is also as compelling. The temptation has nev-

ertheless been for the northern capitals to look askance at the newcomers' much weaker economies and complain that they will be a burden on the Community. Perhaps the countries that begrudge the cost of enlargement should remind themselves of the original reason for it.

Enlargement was seen, to be blunt, as the lesser of two evils. It was reckoned that the underdeveloped southern countries would catch up more quickly if they were inside the Community than if left to their own devices. That is still a realistic assessment, because the cost to the EC of enlargement to 12 is comparatively low. The extra costs are estimated to be equivalent to 7 percent of the EC

budget — say, about \$1 billion a year for the rest of the decade. The newcomers will scarcely cripple the EC's finances, while at the same time they will provide new market opportunities for European industry.

It was always in the cards that enlargement would create a "two-speed Europe" in which the ideal of economic convergence would have to be abandoned. Spain's museum-piece industries and Portugal's debt mountain make that inevitable. The problem is that the northern countries risk creating a Community that is divided politically and economically.

Proof of the way in which the coinage of EC membership has been devalued in outsiders' eyes came recently with a casual Moroccan inquiry to the Community about joining.

Even more worrying to some was a brush announcement by Prime Minister Turgut Ozal of Turkey that his country will insist on taking its rightful place in the EC. Ankara, too, no doubt sees the advantages of bargaining from the inside, since the EC's institutions give a member state powerful vetoes that can paralyze Community action.

Increasingly, the EC governments are pondering how to resolve the Community's less important deadlocks through majority voting. But institutional reforms like that would not wave a magic wand over the new members' grievances and prevent them from renegotiating terms.

International Herald Tribune.

Reagan Would Do Fine Without His Economic Panel

By Arthur B. Laffer

LOS ANGELES — Wages and prices stabilized last month after President Reagan summarily dismissed the Council on Wage and Price Stability in 1981. Energy became more available (and at lower cost) to the consumer once the Department of Energy budget was drastically cut. Now correlations do not prove much, but these two instances do foster conjecture as to just what would happen if the president carried out his threat to eliminate the Council of Economic Advisers.

Established by an act of Congress in 1946, the council has led an existence fraught with controversy. It does not quite know, or is unwilling to admit, what its role should be, and it serves solely in an advisory capacity. Therefore, unlike the Department of the Treasury or the Office of Management and Budget, it can never "solidify" its position in the policy decision-making arena. Its power rests exclusively on the access and influence that its chairman enjoys with the president.

When all else fails, the chairman, clad in robes of moral indignation, runs into the open arms of the press — and anyone else willing to listen. Is it any wonder that presidents from time to time become

disillusioned with their economic advisers? The decision to terminate the council would scarcely constrain the same individuals from having their say from the ivory towers of academia, nor would the law preclude the press from reporting their pronouncements. The only change of substance would be the loss of an aura of palace intrigue and royal diplomacy.

On all levels of analysis the president desperately needs objective and honest economic advice. But the president needs that advice in an environment of trust and openness. Personal advisers have a right to be heard without recrimination, but along with that right comes the obligation to refrain from sharing that counsel with the outside world. The Council of Economic Advisers has violated this privacy consideration — sometimes, it would seem, whenever an opportunity arose. As a consequence, its members have lost the trust of the people whom they were directed to serve.

The decision on retaining the Council of Eco-

omic Advisers is not of great import in America's quest to reduce spending by hundreds of billions of dollars — although, heaven knows, a \$2.6-billion annual budget looms large in relation to most families' budgets. Simply stated, the issue is this: Does the council serve its appointed task of providing private counsel to the president and his immediate staff? The answer, unfortunately, is no. In its never-ending quest to drape itself in a veneer of disinterested objectivity, the council would sooner risk sabotaging good policy than being perceived as loyal to the presidency.

Every profession is in some sense a conspiracy against the laity. So constituted professional organizations can be counted on to serve their professions first. As such, they serve no useful role in reporting solely to the president. My vote would be: "Off with their heads."

The writer, Charles B. Thornton professor of business economics at the University of Southern California, is most recently the co-author of "International Economics in an Integrated World." He contributed this view to the Los Angeles Times.

Thatcher's Message on 'Star Wars'

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — However much the old "special relationship" between the United States and Britain may have eroded in the past few years, it is alive and well in the report from Margaret Thatcher and Ronald Reagan. They came to power at roughly the same time and roughly the same ideology. They are, and complement, each other.

Before Mr. Reagan was a successful politician, he was a movie actor, and it shows in his episodic approach to the presidency. Before Mrs. Thatcher was equally successful as a politician, she was a schoolmistress. And that shows in the way she does her homework and in her toughminded, classroom manner and command.

All this is by way of setting the stage for her arrival in Washington on Saturday. According to U.S. officials, she passed the word that she wants to get down to the nitty-gritty of arms control, among other things, in the quiet informal confines of the president's Camp David retreat. She will be bringing not just Britain's view and, by extension, Western Europe's on arms control prospects, but also an exclusive, firsthand insight into the Soviet state of mind deriving from her recent talks with Mikhail Gorbachev, who is said to be the No. 2 man in the Soviet power structure.

Given the president's disposition to listen to what she has to say, their encounter could have more effect on U.S. arms control policy than the president's sessions with his own arms controllers. The effect would be to strengthen Mr. Reagan's own influence on the effort of his sharply divided administration to work out a common U.S. position for the January meeting between Secretary of State George Shultz and the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei Gromyko.

Of all the allied leaders, "she is the only one who can lean on him," says a State Department official. But Mrs. Thatcher will be careful not to lean in a way that would threaten the desired effect: the removal of "star wars" as a boggyblock for European allies and a stumbling block in arms negotiations with the Soviet Union.

"Star wars" is the bad name given for good reason to what is formally known as the Strategic Defense Initiative, or SDI. It got its misnomer by the loose way it was introduced by the president in a speech on March 23, 1983. To bear him tell it, SDI would eventually make nuclear weapons "impotent and obsolete."

Numerous critics (including Mrs. Thatcher) do not quarrel with the value of continuing, through research and development, to explore the possibility. What they deplore is the excessive hype and the danger that this will provoke an incredibly costly and destabilizing escalation of the race to develop both defensive and improved offensive weapons, dooming efforts at arms control.

That, I am told, will be Mrs. Thatcher's measured argument. She will tell the president that defensive weapons are now inextricably caught up in the arms control process; that the issue will have to be met before the Russians will proceed on other fronts; and that this requires a serious effort to halt the extension of the arms race into space.

Mrs. Thatcher will not insist that Mr. Reagan abandon his dream — merely that he put it in some realistic perspective by getting it, insofar as possible, back into the closest of research and development. That is something that cannot be controlled by negotiated agreements; controls on research and development cannot be effectively verified. Mutual restraint must center on deployments.

Mrs. Thatcher will be bringing with her the impression from her talks with Mr. Gorbachev that the Soviet Union cannot afford a defensive nuclear arms race, that it would rather put the money to better economic purposes, but that it will not hesitate to try to match U.S. technology. With no curbs on ultimate deployment, the effect on Western Europe would be to inflame fears that the United States will never be willing to risk its cities to save Europe's, which has been the essence of nuclear deterrence as the Europeans see it. The British and the French, with their own independent nuclear forces, would take no comfort from a developing U.S. nuclear defense that would rob their own forces of the desired deterrent effect.

"Star wars" in its worst, most idealistic and unrealistic formulation, is widely seen by some even in the administration quarters, as a genuine threat to arms control. Mrs. Thatcher is uniquely positioned at the moment to make the case. The only question is whether the president, with his public commitment to the notion that there is some kind of shortcut to a nuclear-free world, is of a mind to make the best use of her second opinion.

Washington Post Writers Group.

FROM OUR DEC. 21 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Canada Questions Its Ties

OTTAWA — The Ottawa Evening Journal says: "The reduction of \$85,000,000 in the army and navy estimates of the United States for 1910 emphasizes anew the fortunate isolation of that country, an isolation which Canada shares equally. Some of our people object to British connection when it means paying our share for naval defence. They proclaim that we are defended sufficiently by the Monroe Doctrine. The United States figures of naval expenditure show how contemptible this pitiful stuff about the Monroe Doctrine is for us. The reliance is not on the Doctrine, but on the United States dollars behind the Doctrine. The proclamation is that we are parasites on either Great Britain or the United States."

1934: Canal Defenses Called Adequate

WASHINGTON — Charges of Nelson Rounsavell, publisher of the English-language newspaper "American," in the Canal Zone, that a score of men willing to sacrifice their lives could destroy the Panama Canal, were received here by the Army and Navy Departments as overestimating the possibilities of attack and underestimating protective measures now taken. Officials of both departments said the Canal can and will be properly defended in times of emergency. Every precaution is taken against a one-man attempt to dynamite the canal, though such a form of attack is recognized as most difficult to prevent. In case of war, steel nets will be erected over the locks to protect them from air attacks.

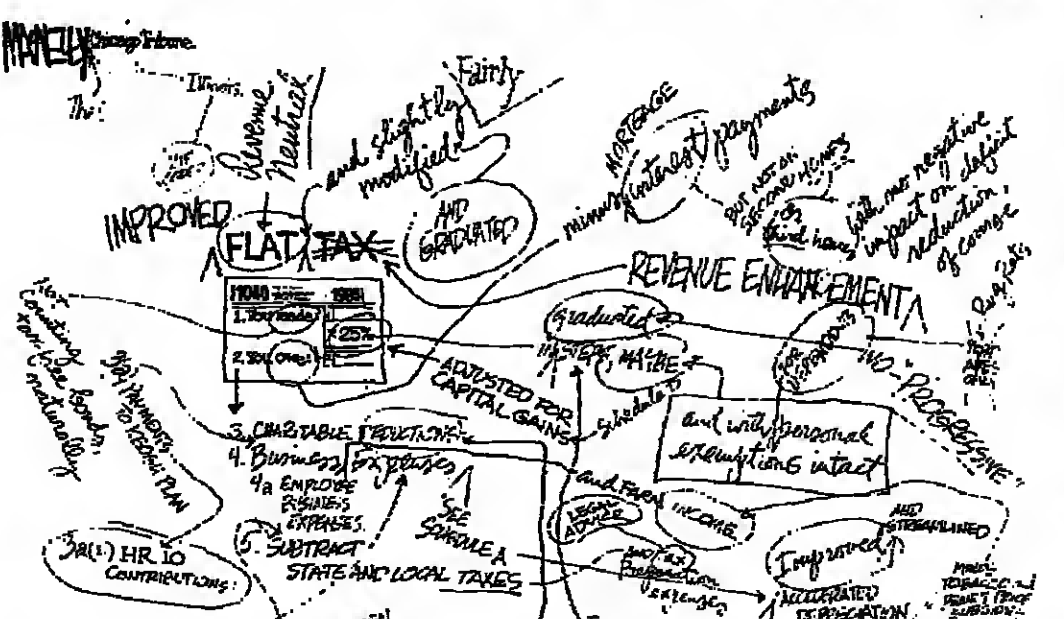
INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher
Executive Editor: RENÉ BONDY
Editor: ALAIN LECOUR
Deputy Editor: ROBERT K. MCCABE
Deputy Editor: SAMUEL A. CARL GERTZ
Associate Editor: RICHARD H. MORGAN
Director of Operations: STEPHAN W. CONAWAY
Director of Circulation: FRANÇOIS DESMAISONS
Director of Advertising Sales: ROLF D. KRANFELD

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone: 747-1265. Telex: 612718 (Herald), Cables Herald Paris.

Director of publication: Walter N. Thayer.
Asia Headquarters: 24-34 Hennessy Road, Hong Kong. Tel. 3-283618. Telex 61170.
Main Office: 12, E. 57th St., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. 633-6000. Telex 263209.
U.S. subscription: \$284 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
© 1984, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Le Monde Turns 40

Wednesday, Dec. 19, brought the 40th-anniversary issue of Le Monde, a daily newspaper which — present company excepted — has no serious rival in Europe.

We should be grateful to General de Gaulle, who sponsored Le Monde and never tried to intimidate its editors, even though he grumbled about their refusals to support him. Mainly, though, we should honor the people at Le Monde who have gone on say-

ing and doing what the French say and do when, despite adversity, they remain "equal to themselves."

DAVID DORRANCE

Paris.

The Gandhi Cremation

The front-page photograph in your Hong Kong edition on Nov. 5 showing Rajiv Gandhi lighting the funeral pyre of his mother, Indira Gandhi, is captioned: "Rajiv Gandhi sets fire to the body of his mother, Indira Gandhi, at the cremation ceremony." This terminology is most inappropriate to describe the Hindu tradition of cremating a dead body. A more appropriate phrase would have been "lights the funeral pyre."

SATISH G. MEHTA

Bombay.

Editor's note: The caption was changed in European editions to read "pyre" instead of "body."

Noble S...

McCra...

by Bernard Ho...

NEW YORK — Since Jan...

The Met will do five "Ot...

Planned. Deming will i...

and showed. "I guess I...

"That was my role at t...

A and when they chose n...

selection other than me...

to I don't know the any...

could be there. But look...

several — it hurts."

The Met will do five "Ot...

Planned. Deming will i...

and showed. "I guess I...

"That was my role at t...

A and when they chose n...

selection other than me...

to I don't know the any...

could be there. But look...

several — it hurts."

The Met will do five "Ot...

Planned. Deming will i...

and showed. "I guess I...

"That was my role at t...

A and when they chose n...

selection other than me...

to I don't know the any...

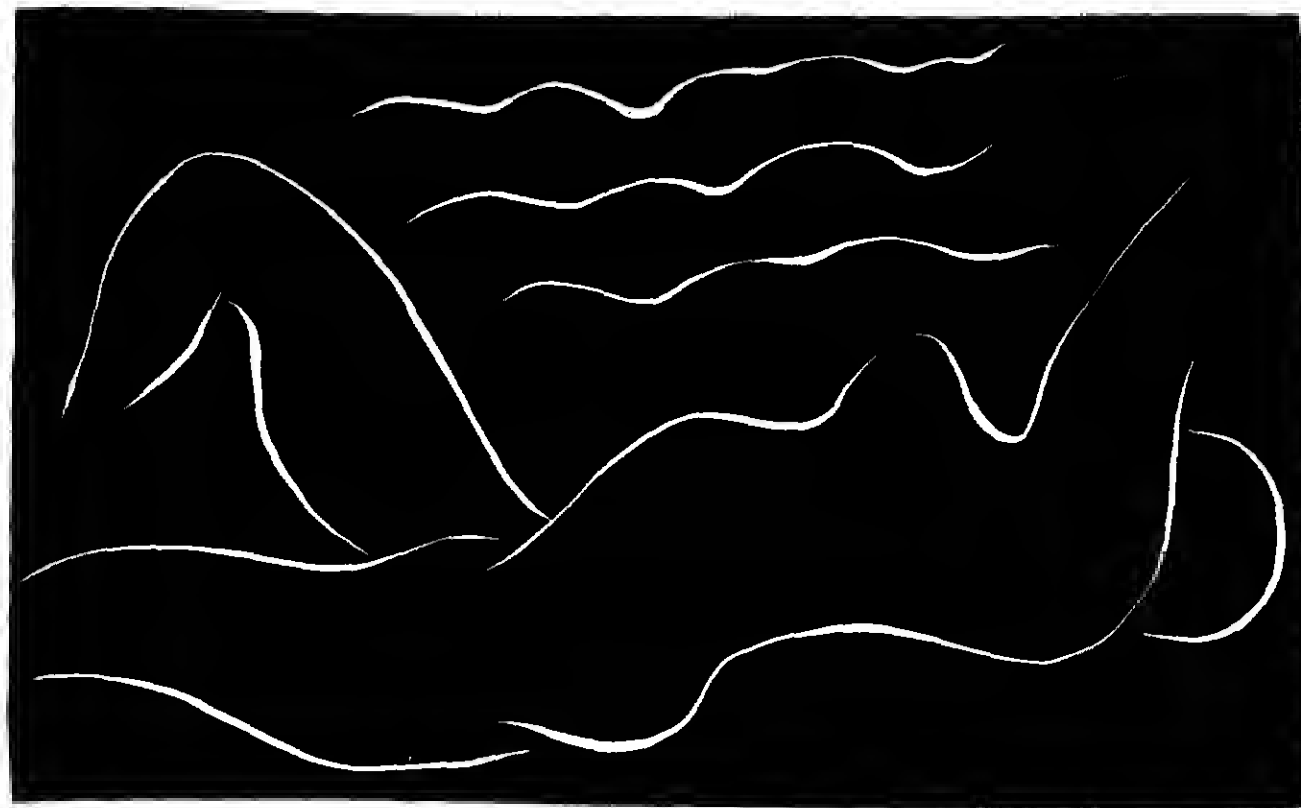
could be there. But look...

several — it hurts."

atcher's
essage on
ar Wars
Philip Gavelin

Dec. 21, 1984

Page 7



Matisse engraving, "Nude in the Waves," 1938.

Noble Sleuthing in Art

by John Russell

NEW YORK — The next time someone asks you what you want for Christmas, take a deep breath and say: "I'd like a catalogue raisonné." As a conversation stopper, that sentence has few equals.

Then you take another deep breath and say: "The catalogue raisonné can be one of the noblest works of man. Through it, and better than in almost any other way, we can study a work of a great artist in its every detail. It has in it something of biography, something of the detective story, something of the laboratory and something of ecstasy." Those are strong words, but this season has seen them borne out more than once. The example most eagerly awaited was probably John Rewald's "Paul Cézanne: The Watercolors" (New York Graphic Society, 487 pages, \$125). Others in a very high class are "The Later Paintings and Drawings of John Constable" by Graham Reynolds (Yale University Press, two volumes, \$195), and "Henri Matisse: The Graphic Work" by Marguerite Matisse-Duthuit and Claude Duthuit, distributed in the United States by Lucien Goldschmidt Inc., two volumes, \$395). Also relevant is the reissue of "The Paintings of J.M.W. Turner" by Evelyn Joll and Martin Butlin (Yale University Press, two volumes, \$195).

They are all glorious in their different ways. Cézanne's watercolors are widely dispersed and such is their fragility that it can never be easy to see them, let alone to handle them. Subject by subject and year by year they cover the whole gamut of Cézanne's interests: among them, the organic scenes that foamed up from his unconscious, the monumental figures of Provencal cardplayers, the still life that includes an affectionate portrait of a named variety of Provencal pear, the evocation of a plaster cast of a Cupid by the French 17th-century sculptor Pierre Puget, and the late studies of skulls that are so much more than conventional intimations of mortality.

Cézanne treated watercolor as a friend and confidant. As he grew older, he also treated it more and more as a high-risk medium, and in the end, as Rewald says, "watercolor was put on so thinly — echoing his technique in oils — that it achieves a transparent quality that makes it impossible to retouch or correct a tint, except conceivably to darken it, which is exactly what Cézanne seems never to have done."

It follows from this that the late watercolors in particular gain enormously if our guide is someone who has seen them all, read everything written about them and has

something of his own to add. John Rewald is such a person.

Sometimes the facts that he has dredged up from the past have a surprising actuality. As early as 1911 a reviewer for The New York Times published an assessment of one of Cézanne's watercolors of the Montagne Sainte-Victoire that stands out even today by reason of its insight, its eloquence and its innovative good sense.

The review printed in The New York Evening Mail does not come out so well. "The watercolors of Cézanne," it says, "are certainly a long drop from the inspired color-clairvoyance of John Marin. The Cézanne watercolors shown here are mere artistic embryos — unborn, unshaped, almost un-conceived things, which yield little fruit for either the eye or the soul."

It is the duty of the cataloger to take us stage by stage through the history of taste, the history of ownership and the history of understanding. It is John Rewald's achievement that, no matter how presciently right the opinions of others may clearly be, he always has something substantial to add.

Even so, this is not a kind of book that is likely ever to sell in the low six figures. If people prefer Irving Stone's novel "Last for Life" to the catalogue raisonné of Vincent van Gogh, and W. Somerset Maugham's novel "The Moon and Sixpence" to the catalogue raisonné of Paul Gauguin, that is their privilege.

Nor is there any reason why art history should not be written in straight biographical form. But, for whatever reason, that no longer happens very often. Revelations are more likely to be confined to the individual entries in a catalogue raisonné than to a long continuous narrative that tells us how this happened, and then that happened, and what came of it all.

So it is worthwhile to get the catalogue habit, even if it calls for patience and concentration. A catalogue raisonné looks dry to the layman, and the publisher is likely to skip on the illustrations. It is full of lists — of owners, bibliographical references, exhibitions, disputed dates and music references to liming and rainmaking, varnish and devarnishing.

There are pseudo-catalogues raisonnés that serve primarily to validate a given body of work and to give it a standing in the market that it might not otherwise possess.

It is important, therefore, to know from the start exactly which artists are worth cataloging and which are not. One of them is John Constable, the English painter who lived from 1776 to 1837 and changed our whole notion of landscape. As a human being, he was about as far from Cézanne as a man can be.

Cézanne was tormented, secretive, unrecognized, and yet at the same time the possessor of a first-rate classical education and an inspired student of those elements in the art of the past that he could turn to his advantage.

Constable by contrast came on very much — though sometimes misleadingly — as a natural man who stood for what he called "natural painting."

But John Constable was much more complicated, both in his character and in his art, than people thought. We are lucky in having, thanks to the late scholar R.B. Beckett, a monumental edition of his collected letters.

REYNOLDS has spent much of his life with Constable, both as a scholar and as the curator of the great Constable collection in the Victoria & Albert Museum in London. He, if anyone, can make the work rhyme with the life. He also knows how to slot in and out the enormous amount of documentary evidence that Beckett and others have turned up.

Sponsored by the Paul Mellon Institute for the study of British art, the two volumes of the Constable catalogue are worthy companions to the catalogue, likewise in two volumes, of the paintings of J.M.W. Turner that was produced a year or two ago by Martin Bullin, curator at the Tate Gallery in London, and Evelyn Joll, now managing director of Thomas Agnew & Sons, the London firm of dealers that had been established for well over 100 years.

Now revised and enlarged, the Turner catalogue has the status of the Rewald Cézanne, the Reynolds Constable and the Matisse complete engravings for which Matisse's only daughter and her son were responsible. There is a difference, however.

The two-volume Matisse work is comparatively thin on text, but in the way of revelation — of works hitherto unknown but here illustrated and minutely examined — it is in a special class. There are engravings by Matisse that everyone knows, but they number around 20 or 30.

Marguerite Matisse passed the 800 mark without any apparent difficulty, and she was able to include many an image that we long to see in the original. Meanwhile, the standard of reproduction is commendably high.

In fact, we can say of the Matisse, as of the Cézanne, the Constable and the Reynolds, that if you are concerned with the artists in question you simply have to have these books somewhere at hand — if not at home, then in a nearby library. And if you are lucky enough to be able to collect any or all of those artists, then you owe it to yourself to have the volumes within reach.

© 1984 The New York Times

Gardening Without Tears

LONDON — Just now, when there's almost nothing to look at, is the best time to visit a garden. Stately homes may be closed and humbler plots quietly asleep, but this is the moment when the avant-gardener is in full bloom.

The avant-gardener is the invention of the English gardening expert Alan Titchmarsh, who has written some 12 serious books, has 20 years of gardening experience although he is only 35, holds a diploma from Kew and gives gardening advice on breakfast-time television. His new book, "Avant-Gardening: A Guide to One-Upmanship in the Garden" (Sourvenir Press, London), has hit best-seller lists within weeks of publication.

"This is a wonderful time of year to invite anyone, because it's the only time when you can legitimately show a perfectly dreadful plot and say, 'Of course, the garden's always like this at this time of year,'" he says. "The excuse starts to wear thin at the end of February, and when March has come and gone if it's still bad at the beginning of April, then you've got problems."

The point of avant-gardening is to have as few problems as possible. "It's aimed at people who are rather reluctant, showing



Alan Titchmarsh.

MARY BLUME

them the easy way without the garden becoming a millstone around their necks," Titchmarsh says. He dispenses a lot of sound advice (bonemeal is a waste of time and money; garden compost is always referred to as "good," as in "good garden compost"; mulching not only keeps down the weeds but is fashionable, especially when the mulch is straw, newspaper and sawdust). But the point of the book is to tell readers who aspire to avant-gardening what to wear, what names to drop, what to grow, which gardens to visit and where to live (southern England and northernmost Scotland).

The book also tells both gardeners and visitors what to say and this is why garden visiting at this time of year offers such rich possibilities: Since there is nothing much to see, one can say almost anything. It is preferable to say it in Latin, which is less off-putting than it sounds if you stick to Titchmarsh's three key words: *speciosa* (roughly translated it means "lovely"), *superba* ("even better") and *kwensis* ("They bound to have something bred at Kew Gardens").

"When standing some distance from a group of plants, wave your arms loosely in the air and say, 'Hm! special! super-

ba! kwensis' been odd this year?" Titchmarsh suggests. "Your host is bound to have at least one plant within the panorama that boasts that name and you can relax for the rest of the day safe in the knowledge that when your host thinks about it, the plant will most certainly have been odd."

Another gardening expert, Christopher Lloyd, who is a sort of guru to Titchmarsh, has come up with a ploy that Titchmarsh deeply admires. "He says to give the plant a kick and ask, 'What are you calling this?'" This implies that you are aware that its name has been changed recently and the person you are visiting doesn't know it.

Titchmarsh gardens in Hampshire and his soil, he says, is absolutely dreadful (it is always good to complain about your soil). "It's chalk, clay and flint in almost equal parts, it's really vile. And it's on the side of a hill. It's absolutely lovely countryside but it's very difficult to get a spade in it," he said after an afternoon of rose-planting (old-fashioned shrub roses, presumably; no other kind is fashionable). Despite his expertise, he has trouble with Alpines, particularly *thyris*, and with carrots. His family eats broccoli instead.

Titchmarsh is a down-to-earth man and no snob, but he says one must face the fact that the garden is a botch of fashion. His kindly aim is to help readers avoid pitfalls that will make their gardens infra dig rather than avant-garde.

For example, a formal garden should include an *allée* of pleached beeches leading to an obelisk, lots of clipped box and yew, a rectangular pool (not for swimming) and straight paths without a hint of a curve. It should not have *putting greens*, lawns mowed to give a striped effect (lawns should in any case be referred to as grass rather than lawns), crazy paving, privet ("tatty, greedy and depressing") or, of course, *gnomes*.

Your greenhouse should be well out of sight, behind a hedge of shrub roses. A lean-to ready-made greenhouse attached to a house is not a conservatory. A proper conservatory is something to flaunt. "You treat your conservatory rather like a winter garden. It's a room of the house where plants happen to grow out of the floor and it has an air of grandeur and plenty about it." Your conservatory must not contain tuberous begonias ("unless you enjoy honest vulgarity") or orchids ("unless you enjoy dishonest vulgarity").

Clothing is important. A male avant-gardener would never wear shorts, galoshes, a nylon anorak or a brightly-colored short-sleeved shirt. He should not wear gloves or a hat (although a flat Harris tweed cap is acceptable in really foul weather); he should wear a Lakeland-style pullover with leather elbow and shoulder patches, tweed or cordu-

roy hreches, and his hunter green Wellington boots should be handmade and worn with the buckles undone. His jacket should be a Barbour Solway, which is completely water- and windproof, says Titchmarsh, although they smell as though the dog had been sick on them when they are new.

Titchmarsh gardens in, of all things, a striped rugby shirt. "I'm not actually portraying myself as the archetypal avant-gardener," he says, "and I have got green wellies with the buckles open, so I'm halfway there."

His favorite gardens are Sissinghurst ("absolutely adorable, one of the most beautiful gardens there is") and Hidcote in Gloucestershire. "I like intimate gardens," he says. "I'm not much of a fan of rolling acres."

Selections from Titchmarsh's list of ins and outs of avant-gardening:

In climbers and wall plants: vines (especially *Vitis colnagata*), Clematis (*C. Cirrhosa* *balerica* is best), sweet peas, wisteria (but only if it's old). Out: wisteria if it's young, forsythia, roses (double-flowered varieties, especially "Handel").

Hybrid tea roses are definitely out. Flower beds are better than borders. Gertrude Jekyll's last name is of course pronounced with a long "e." All salads are all right, as are edible flowers such as violets and nasturtiums; inexcusable vegetables include brussels sprouts, sweet corn and, of course, carrots. Every herb is fashionable. In the house, aspidistras are surprisingly acceptable and so, unsurprisingly, is stephanotis; rubber plants, bromeliads, dieffenbachia and bonsai are not.

MOST people, says Titchmarsh, have taken his book in very good part, although one lady attacked him for his outspoken distaste for chrysanthemums. "She said 'I'm not going to watch you on the television any more. The chrysanthemum is a beautiful flower, it comes out in autumn when nothing else will, it's the only thing in the garden that's giving you any color, you really are horrid to say anything against it. You're on my blacklist now.'"

"She was quite serious, I was quite upset. I wrote back and said please, it's not that I dislike them, it's just that snobbish gardeners wouldn't grow them."

In fact there is room for everything in the garden. Beauty being in the eye of the beholder, even the definition of a weed is purely subjective.

"A weed," says Titchmarsh, "is any plant growing where you don't want it, according to the classical definition. So if you've got a rose growing in your cabbage patch, that rose would be a weed." Even a shrub rose, one assumes.

McCracken and the Met Make Up

by Bernard Holland

NEW YORK — Six years have passed since James McCracken quit the Metropolitan Opera in anger, canceling his opening night in "Tannhäuser" and 27 other appearances in the 1978-79 season. America's premier tenor and America's premier opera company are back together, and tonight McCracken is scheduled to sing Radames to Leontyne Price's Aida at the Met.

Have he and the Met really made up? In a recent interview, McCracken paused broadly, stared with operatic intensity at the ceiling and answered, "I guess I should say yes."

"Otello" was my role at the Met," he went on, "and when they chose someone to do it on television other than me, it hurt. I'm over that. It doesn't upset me anymore, but going back is not the same. I'm glad to be at the Met. As America's leading dramatic tenor, I should be there. But looking back at what happened — it hurts."

The Met will do five "Otellos" this year, but Plácido Domingo will sing them. That seems not to bother McCracken, who sang the role 43 times at the Met, plus 16 times on the company's spring tours. "It's understandable that they brought new people to the role," he said. "Radames is an important singing part, and I'll also be doing 'Pagliacci' at the Met in 1986. But Otello is a great character for both acting and singing. When they did two television performances of it that year and chose me for neither, I couldn't accept it. So many audiences throughout the country had seen me do it on tour; I'm sure they would have tuned in. In fact, if I ran the Met, I'd say to singers, 'You want to be on television; then do the tour.'"

Leaving the Met did not deactivate

McCracken's career. He broadened his activities at Covent Garden in London and the Vienna State Opera, recorded widely and made the rounds of most of the other opera houses in the United States. "I was doing 25 or 26 performances at the Met a year, and I enjoyed doing the tour," he remembered. "I thought leaving the Met would mean doing less, but I was surprised at all the people who called wanting me. I went to places I never had time to go to before — Toronto, Montreal, Dallas, to Sarah Caldwell in Boston. I've liked singing with some regional American houses, where I also give master classes."

McCracken doesn't want his feelings about the Met to be taken as complaining. "I've had a great career; I have a marvelous family," he said. "So I didn't do 'Otello' on television — I'm still a happy man."

AT 58, McCracken sings fewer performances than he once did (three or four a month, or about 36 a year as opposed to 60 in the past), but judging from his performance in Act II of "Samson et Dalila" in a Carnegie Hall concert a year ago, the voice still rings with power and confidence.

"I've never had an operation in my life," McCracken beams. "I study positive thinking and Christian Science, though there have been times when I shouldn't have sung — when I trusted God to be my partner and He was really out to lunch that day. American singers don't cancel much. I guess they get so few chances to sing they take them all. Europeans tend to drop out when their noses begin to run."

McCracken's home is in Switzerland — quite a distance from Gary, Indiana, where he grew up and once worked in a steel mill. "My daughter was born in Italy, but it was at

the Zurich Opera that my wife Sandra and I got our start. We were all young and vigorous, and we've come to feel very much at home there."

"Today, I'm better able to control my energy when I sing," he said. "The funny thing is that my voice hasn't darkened with time, as so often happens. If anything, it's more lyric-sounding. People are living longer than they once did, and for the same reason, a lot of singers — including myself — are singing longer."

These days, McCracken is not so much looking for new material as he is solidifying what he knows. "I do 'Otello' in Berlin in March and 'Turandot' in Paris," he said. "I want to do the standard repertoire better — to be able to put something into my voice for 'Pagliacci' that wasn't there before. When I was 32, Herbert von Karajan wanted me to do Tristan and Tannhäuser, but I told him I was having too good a time singing Verdi. I've done Tannhäuser since then, and I once studied the second act of 'Tristan' for Boston, but it didn't work out."

McCracken was looking forward with pleasure to singing with Price, who, according to press reports, will be making her operatic farewell in these performances of "Aida." "A few years ago Leontyne was saying she couldn't do Aida any more, but her singing lately — which has gone so well — must have changed her mind."

McCracken said, "I remember doing the premiere of this production with her in 1976. I thought some of the direction was funny, but it's a good production."

McCracken thinks his early years in Zurich gave him and his wife, the mezzo soprano Sandra Warfield, opportunities that young American opera singers do not have today. "In this country," he said, "it's hard to find the places to go and make your

mistakes. The Zurich house played every night of the week except Sunday, 10 months of the year. You didn't have to be so damn good; in fact, audiences really expected some of it to be bad. Every opera company in America thinks that it's the best, and it won't allow for young singers who aren't perfect. I did my first 'Pagliacci' in Zurich. I had a chance to work things out."

McCracken admits, however, that he has had to do some first performances under the pressure of appearing in a major theater. "I sang Bacchus in 'Ariadne auf Naxos' for the first time in Vienna. The people in the audience knew the opera better than I did, but I sang well and got away with it."

HIS own good experiences in youth have colored McCracken's thoughts about his own retirement, whenever that comes. "I've been asked to teach at Indiana University, but I don't feel qualified," he said. "What I'd really like to do is find an opera house and help run it. At least, I'd know what not to do. I'd like to create a place which allows for young people to make their mistakes and grow. Some of the most sensitive talents get overwhelmed by the competition early on and drop out of singing before they've had a chance to develop, while a lot of the singers who make the grade aren't necessarily the best talents but the ones with the most ambition and drive."

Who are the up-and-coming tenors of opera? "If there were any," answered McCracken, "I suppose I wouldn't be coming back to the Met. They may be out there, but they are hard to find. Where do they find a place to showcase?"

But McCracken is open in his admiration of Domingo and Luciano Pavarotti, two leading tenors of today and potential rivals.



James McCracken, in makeup for "Aida" rehearsal.

Of Domingo: "He has the musicality and the ability. He can learn it all with such ease." Of Pavarotti: "Yes, Giorgio wasn't much of a movie, but I thought Luciano sounded wonderful. I have no quarrel with either man —

and though I know this sounds like a tenor — it's because I'm the equal of either of them. I may not be a superstar, but by God, I'm an opera singer."

© 1984 The New York Times

TRAVEL

Restaurants: Between Sips

by Patricia Wells

PARIS — The face of Paris is changing — the city's most classic of institutions, the café. You wake up one morning to find that the familiar old jumble-down café has been "boutiqued" — reconstructed to resemble a suburban greenhouse and meticulously decorated with plastic flowers. And the coffee is worse than ever.

If not that, then the café has been swallowed up by a chain, such as a Four de Pierre bakery, where you'll find some of the prettiest but most mediocre bread around.

And if not that, then the café will be turned into a wine bar. And that, in many cases, is not such a bad thing.

France seems to be breeding a lot of young, ambitious sommeliers these days, men with a curiosity and willingness to search out some good bottles. Perhaps the French have finally decided they need to take a cue from the British and Americans, and look beyond the hills of Bordeaux and Burgundy. If the trend continues, it won't be all bad, especially if you can also get a good cup of coffee.

The newest wine bar in town is L'X, just across the street from the former Ecole Polytechnique, which is known as "L'X" in French. It's a wonderful location for wine enthusiasts, just up the street from one of the city's most eclectic wine shops, Jean-Baptiste Besse, where you'll find a marvelous Amnagac.

If you can time a visit to both while Besse is open — and that's a bit hazardous, for his opening and closing hours follow personal whim — all the better.

L'X underwent the transformation from café to wine bar a few weeks ago, and though the paint has now dried, there is still a lot to sort out. For the present, there's no printed wine list or warm *plat du jour*, but don't let that stop you. The chatty sommelier-owner,

Jean-Michel Deluc, is full of enthusiasm and knowledge, and one can easily while away an hour or so sipping through some of his newer discoveries. This is a chance to acquaint yourself with lesser-known French country wines, such as Pacherenc, the white wine of the Madiran region in the southwest, or with the owner's latest find from Carcassonne, Tricastin or Beaumes-de-Venise. It's great fun to go with a thirsty group, and sample the wines by the glass, sharing as well the excellent platter of charcuterie that includes superb *rilletes* and pâté, fine sausages and properly pucker *corbions*. There is also a decent selection of warm vegetable *tartar* — the mushroom quiche was the best, though — and a *tarte Tatin* that is out great, but better than most.

As for the other wines, it's a mistake, but no surprise to find no Beaujolais in this wine bar. To be chic, it is now essential that you turn your nose up at Beaujolais. But that's a bit of a cop-out for someone who insists that he secures the country for the best. Though it takes some hunting, good Beaujolais does exist, and good Beaujolais nouveau is certain to be better than all the "nouveau" replacements being foisted upon us from the Rhône Valley, the Loire, even Bordeaux.

One sorry note: the flaky *baguettes*. Wine bars should serve good bread.

Another café transformed into a wine bar is on the Right Bank. Le Bistrot du Sommelier is already so popular for lunch that the "Complet" sign goes up around noon. The wine is far more interesting here than the food, which appears to be a mere afterthought.

This is the history of Philippe Faure-Brac, who has managed to put together a nicely varied wine list, representing just about every winemaking region in France. In an afternoon or evening, you can take quite an imaginary tour, stopping off in Provence to

enjoy the pleasing white Palette, Château Simone; sampling the very respectable young red from the Loire, Saumur-Champigny; getting to know Chateau Margaux's "second" wine, Chateau Pavillon Rouge. There are, as well, the better known wines such as Coudou-Duhois, Chateau, Georges Dubouche's Pouilly-Fuissé and René Davissat's Chablis.

Perhaps one of the "hottest" wines around today is E. Guigal's Côte Rôtie. Here his hard-to-find 1980 "Côte Brune et Blonde" can be had by the glass (21 francs, about \$2.20) or the half-liter carafe (84 francs), and his almost-impossible-to-find 1980 La Mouline is sold by the bottle (220 francs). Though drinking a 1980 Côte Rôtie is the culinary equivalent of infanticide (this is the sort of wine that needs to be locked in hiding for a decade), I guess we can excuse it in the name of gustatory research. (There is one whopping lapse of judgment: What on earth is the insipid Mouton Cadet doing on the list?)

For something to do between sips, there is a serviceable *plat du jour* (on one day it was a pleasant, fresh salmon trout awash in *beurre blanc*), along with the standard selection of terrines, pâtés, ham and sausage. The bread from Poilâne is, of course, delicious, and so is the coffee.

L'X, 1 Rue de l'Ecole Polytechnique, Paris 5; tel: 354.29.37. Closed Sunday. Open until 1 A.M. Visa. From 75 to 100 francs a person, including wine and service.

Jean-Baptiste Besse, 48 Rue de la Montagne Sainte-Genève, Paris 5; tel: 323.35.80. Closed Monday. Generally open 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 4:30 P.M. to 8:30 P.M. Tuesday through Saturday, 11 A.M. to 1:30 P.M. Sunday.

Bistrot du Sommelier, 97 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris 8; tel: 263.24.85. Open until 10 P.M. Closed Saturday evenings and Sunday. Credit card: American Express. About 100 francs a person, including wine and service.

A Museum Where Time Counts

by Andrew H. Malcolm

ROCKFORD, Illinois — Will Andrews was sitting in a motel lounge in Rockford when a clock on a nearby shelf struck 6. "Well, I must be off," he said, reminded of an appointment by a gently ticking machine that was more than a century old.

The whole motel complex is built around an unusual museum, dedicated to the history of time, and Andrews is its curator.

The Time Museum, a 14-year-old institution that moved into its present quarters three years ago, is the brainchild of Seth G. Atwood, 67, a local man who made a fortune in the automotive supply business. He had always been fascinated by the concept of time and how, over the centuries, the shifting means of time measurement reflected deeper changes in society.

From his studies in the late 1960s Atwood made a list of 400 kinds of clocks he thought an adequate collection might comprise. Today his multimillion-dollar collection contains more than 3,500 pieces and is still growing. It draws more than 50,000 visitors annually.

This year is the 500th anniversary of the first recorded use of a mechanical clock for scientific purposes. On Jan. 16, 1484, Bernard Walther, a German mathematician and astronomer, used a mechanical clock to measure the time difference between the rising of the planet Mercury and the sun.

But mankind was trying to measure time long before that. The earliest means of timekeeping from 3000 B.C. settled for studying movements of the sun, moon and stars, basic readings of celestial patterns that helped predict the natural sequence of events for primitive people in societies where the start of seasons was about as precise a time as necessary.

But, as a stroll through the Time Museum's 14 areas reveals, the drive for more accuracy continued through the centuries.

The oldest piece in the collection, recognized as one of the world's most comprehensive, is a 3,100-year-old ceramic lion, believed to have been used to hold water that dripped out over a set period. Other water clocks had arms that moved dials as the water level sank. In Rome such devices were used to limit a public speaker's time.

One day years ago, the driver of a Syrian road grader heard an unusual thump under his machine. What he found in the sand ended up in the Time Museum: a fourth-century Greek-Byzantine sundial, adjustable, according to its mathematical markings, for telling time in different latitudes. Experts could date the dial because they knew that one of the cities marked on the gauge, Merot in what is now northern Sudan, was destroyed around A.D. 450.

THE development of the mechanical clock dates from devices such as a Chinese water wheel of about 1088. A reconstructed model stands in the museum. Water drips into 36 paddles on a steamboat-like wheel and the water's weight turns the wheel one notch to let the water drip into the next paddle.

By the 14th century, mechanical clocks (the name stems from the old English word *clock*, meaning bell) were in use in Europe. They were made possible by the invention of the escapement, the metal device that links the clock's gear wheels and the mechanism's regulating device. The gear wheels are driven by a weight or coiled spring. Their rotation is controlled by the escapement, which every so often lets the teeth of the gears "escape" to the next position.

These were very expensive timepieces, Andrews said, and most seemed commissioned by cities where their clocks became a symbol of municipal magnificence. The oldest surviving example is in Salisbury Cathedral, dating from 1380.

But what really interests Andrews is the clock's reflection of its society. As European society grew more complex, so did its clocks. As precise hours became more important — in abbeys for specific prayer times, for example — the timepieces became more accurate.

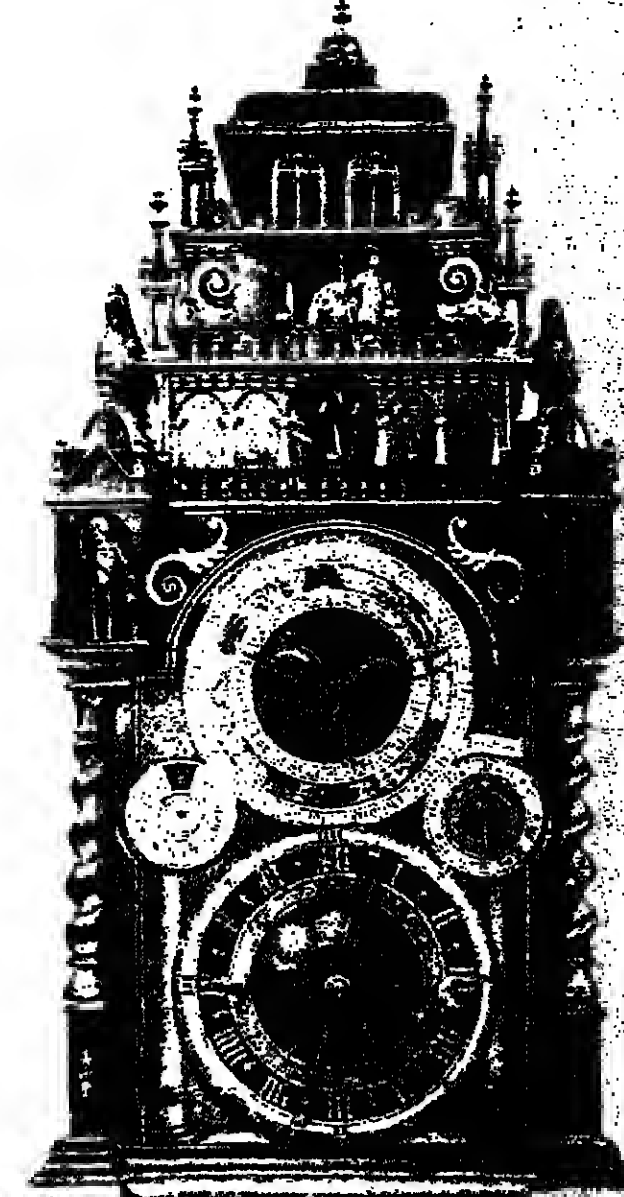
As Europe moved into the Renaissance, clocks became more decorative and fancy. Because of their mechanics and cost and their association with knowledge and astronomy, clocks became symbols of prestige and prosperity. The more complicated they were, the better. Some struck a bell every minute. Others began putting on elaborate performances.

Such works could keep accurate time within about 15 or 20 minutes a day. But as science improved and trade grew, the need for more accurate timekeeping increased too, especially as people began venturing away from coastlines to the open oceans.

Better navigation made shipping safer and more profitable. But, of equal importance, better navigation provided a nation with supremacy at sea. And so governments began offering vast sums to inventors for sea clocks. In part because of such inducements, England became the center of clock manufacturing near the end of the 17th century, refining accuracy to a few seconds a week.

Simultaneously, clocks became elements of fashion, pieces of furniture and more available to the general public. In feudal society, serfs had worked for their lord all the time, so hours didn't matter. But with the growth of urban societies and wage economies, workers began to take heed of the precise hour.

With further refinements clocks became portable. There is even one museum model from 1664 that had room for a candle inside to check the time at night. Pulling a string on another gave the precise time to the minute through a series of ringing bells. On one early alarm clock, at the set time the clock hand tripped an arm with a piece of flint that was struck to ignite an adjacent candle and light the room. Another was more abrupt; the clock fired a gun.



Astronomical clock of about 1620.

For the aristocratic market, which found watch-winding tiresome, there was a pocket watch that could be inserted at night into a larger box. A clock face there reflected the time on the pocket watch, through the night while also winding the smaller device in preparation for the new day.

For anyone who thinks some of today's digital timepieces perform more tasks than necessary, there were early models for generals that told the time, the month and the stage of the moon while counting the steps and distance of marching soldiers. There were even pocket watches so that a gentleman could unobtrusively feel the time without obviously looking.

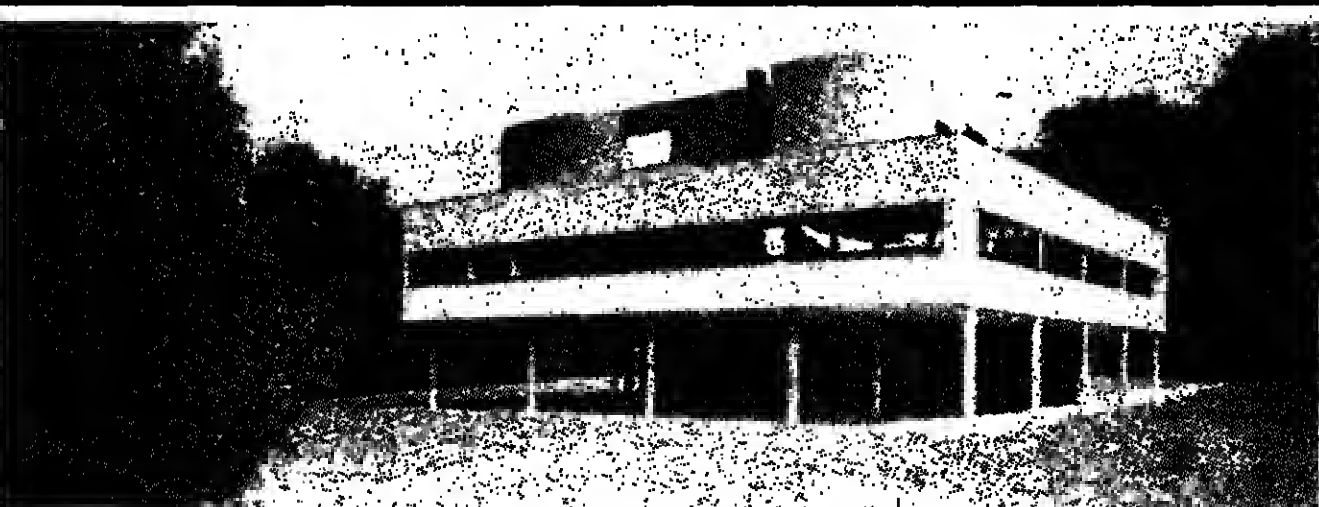
With the help of a color booklet describing the museum's 14 chronological areas, visitors can move from era to era, timing their arrival at major pieces to see those clocks' hourly performances. Sensors are built into the museum floor, detecting the approach of feet and automatically turning on the lights at the next display. To conserve energy and preserve old artifacts from light, the sensors also turn off the lights after a visitor passes.

Of special interest is the 10-by-10-foot Goliath clock that Christian Gebhard spent 30 years building in the late 1800s. It shows time zones, angels, the four stages of life and, every hour, one of the 12 disciples passes before a figure of Christ (the statue of Jesus, carrying a box of silver, turns his head away). Then once each year a little statue of a trumpeter heralds the new year. There's not being too many owner's manuals around for such products, Andrews staff had to play detective to put its workings back in shape.

There are clocks in thermos bottles, in windmills, trains and Eiffel Tower replicas. There are French Revolution clocks (they tried to decimalize time) and examples of early American clocks whose makers made their own contribution, mass production, to time.

There is an astronomical clock, likely the world's most complicated, with all the planets, showing more about the universe than most people can think to ask. The clock arm carrying Pluto rotates once every 248 years. There is even one clock that gives a lesson in how time does fly. According to this timepiece, it was only about 76,000 days ago that the United States was born.

© 1984 The New York Times



Gilles Ehrmann's photo of Villa Savoye.

Suburban Architectural Showcase

by Jean Rafferty

POISSY, France — Renowned as the battlefield and the birthplace of French kings, Paris's western suburb of Poissy is now best known for its Talbot automobile manufacturing plant. But it also provides a unique perspective on modern French architecture.

Set on the brow of a rise overlooking the Meisssonier Park and the Seine beyond, the pure geometry of Le Corbusier's Villa Savoye exemplifies the architect's mastery of the straight lines and disciplined forms that continue to exert a major influence today.

The villa, at 82 Avenue Blanche de Castille, is exceptionally open to the public on Saturdays and Sundays from 2 to 4:30 P.M. until Jan. 7, in conjunction with an exhibition at the Pompidou Center in Paris of photographs of the house by six French photographers: Claude Caroly, Gilles Ehrmann, Marianne Franck, Yann Morvan, Christian Sarrazon and Dahliette Sucheyre.

The house, built between 1929 and 1931 as a summer residence for the Savoye family, was occupied both by French and German authorities during World War II. After the war, abandoned and serving as a storage depot for vegetables, it was scheduled to be razed to make way for Poissy's Lycée. But international outcry caused André Malraux, then minister of culture, to proclaim it a historic monument in 1965. Now owned by the French Ministry of Culture, it was recently extensively restored.

To profit from the view without destroying the surrounding woods, Le Corbusier set the house on "stilts," relegating the staff quarters and service facilities, including a built-in garage, to the ground floor. Two upper floors of main rooms and bedroom suites, topped by the rounded rooftop solarium, incorporate open-air terrace gardens that let the light into the building inspired the villa's original name, "Les Heures Claires."

A brisk walk from the Villa Savoye, at the corner of the Avenue de la Maladerie and the Chemin de la Maladerie, stands a unique prefabricated metal house attributed to Gustave Eiffel. Though the interior has dangerously deteriorated, the outside metal shell is intact, and its present owner, the Ministry of Transport, has promised to dismantle this shell and reassemble it on another site.

Eiffel was known to have constructed three other metal houses as experimental prototypes — one in Portugal, one in Panama, one at the base of the Eiffel Tower. The Poissy house is the only survivor.

To resolve the problem of where to put the Eiffel House, Jean Dethier, a curator of the Pompidou Center, has proposed creating an open-air museum of modern architecture next to and including the Villa Savoye. On an adjacent site, the reassembled Eiffel house would be joined by a bourgeois villa built, for the first time, to a 1787 design by François Coeurdoux, the inventor of *nouveau pisé*, a type of packed earth used in 18th-century construction.

The trio would showcase three building

materials, pise, metal and concrete, representing the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. Closer to the center of town, on the Enclos de l'Abbaye, are a charming 19th-century villa and stables, now part of the Notre Dame school, and the Toy Museum at No. 2, which recently acquired a rare French doll house in the style of a suburban villa of the 1890s. The museum is open from Wednesday through Sunday from 9:30 A.M. to noon, 2:30 P.M. to 5:30 P.M.

A few steps away is another architectural landmark, the Collégiale Notre Dame de Poissy, parts of which date from 1016. It was restored and remodeled by the Viollet-le-Duc in the 19th century.

Other buildings of interest include a row of turn-of-the-century terrace houses on the Poissy architect Bourgeois at Nos. 1 to 10 Avenue Emile Zola; a house on Cours du 14-Juillet, where Monet lived for two years; and, at No. 6, the L'Estrange restaurant, a rare example of the Belle Époque *gîte* where Impressionists played and painted.

Down the Avenue Emile Zola and through the riverside park named after 19th-century painter Ernest Meissonier, a bridge crosses over to the Ile de Migneaux, favored by Monet, Zola and others on their outings. The island's single street now includes a collection of Belle Époque suburban villas and two striking examples of brand-new French post-modernism: a private house designed by Jean-Louis Carlin and Jean-François Briand, and a private dance conservatory by Michel Séban.

Poissy is approximately 20 minutes by train from the Gare Saint-Lazare in Paris.

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11). CONCERTS — Dec. 22 and 23: Vienna Chamber Orchestra Concert for Children, Herbert Prikopa conductor (Mozart, Brahms). Dec. 23: Vienna Symphony, Lovro von Mataich conductor, Elaine Woods soprano (Beethoven). •Museum für Mankind (tel: 93.45.41). EXHIBITION — To Jan. 20: "Medieval Art from Serbian Monasteries." •Schauspiel (tel: 53.40). BALLET — Dec. 29: "The Fairy Doll" (Hassler). OPERA — Dec. 23 and 26: "Ariadne auf Naxos" (R. Strauss). Dec. 25: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart). Dec. 27: "Lohengrin" (Mozart). Dec. 28: "Die Walküre" (Wagner). Dec. 28: "Tosca" (Puccini). Dec. 29: "The Silent Woman" (R. Strauss). Dec. 30: "The Woman Without a Star" (R. Strauss). Dec. 31: "Die Fledermaus" (J. Strauss). Theater an der Wien (tel: 57.96.32). MUSICAL — Dec. 23-31: "Cats" (Lloyd Webber). •Volksoper (tel: 53.40). OPERA — Dec. 26: "La Fille du Régiment" (Donizetti). OPERETTA — Dec. 23 and 31: "Die Fledermaus" (J. Strauss). Dec. 23: "The Csardas Princess" (Kalmán).

BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Royal Flemish Opera (tel: 233.66.85). OPERA — Dec. 25, 28, 30: "Samson et Dalila" (Saint-Saëns). BRUSSELS, Bellevue Museum (tel: 511.44.25). EXHIBITION — To Jan. 20: "Columbian Gold Artifacts." •Opera National (tel: 217.22.11). OPERA — Dec. 23 and 26: "Pelléas et Mélisande" (Debussy). Dec. 27 and 29: "Lucio Silla" (Mozart). •Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 511.29.95). OPERA — Dec. 29: National Opera Symphony Orchestra, Sylvain Cambiaghi conductor, Helena Dösch soprano (Beethoven).

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95). Barbican Art Gallery — To Jan. 6: "Christmas." To Jan. 7: "Folk Natives of the World." National Concert Hall — Dec. 22: London Concert Orchestra, Albert Remedios tenor (Franck, Purcell). Dec. 23 and 27: London Sinfonia.

GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel: 341.44.49). BALLET — Dec. 27 and 30: "Nutcracker" (Ivanov, Tchaikovsky). OPERA — Dec. 23 and 26: "Hänsel und Gretel" (Humperdinck). Dec. 29 and 31: "Orpheus in der Unterwelt" (Offenbach). Philharmonie (tel: 25.48.80). CONCERTS — Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra — Dec. 23: Jesús López Cobos conductor (Mozart, Humperdinck). Dec. 30 and 31: Herbert von Karajan conductor (Bach). COLOGNE, Museum für Ostasiatische Kunst (tel: 40.50.38). EXHIBITION — To Jan. 13: "Korean Art." •Oper der Stadt (tel: 21.25.81). OPERA — Dec. 23, 26, 29: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart). Dec. 25 and 30: "A Masked Ball" (Verdi). Dec. 27 and 28: "Hänsel und Gretel" (Humperdinck). •Römisch-Germanisches Museum (tel: 221.23.04). EXHIBITION — To Jan. 27: "The Treasures of San Marco." FRANKFURT, Oper Frankfurt (tel: 256.21.29). BALLET — Dec. 28: "Swan Lake" (Tchaikovsky). OPERA — Dec. 23 and 29: "Parsifal" (Wagner). Dec. 25: "La Bohème" (Puccini). Dec. 30: "Die Walküre" (Wagner). OPERETTA — Dec. 26 and 31: "The Gypsy Baron" (J. Strauss). •Auff. Oper (tel: 134.04.00). MUSICAL — Dec. 23, 25-31: "Hallelujah Broadway" (Koren). •Cafe Theater (tel: 77.74.66). THEATER — Dec. 22-23, 25-27: "The Road of the Oresoppe" (The Smell of the Crowd) (Newley). •AUFBURG, Staatsoper (tel: 35.15.55). BALLET — Dec. 23, 26, 28: "Onegin" (Tchaikovsky). MUSICAL — Dec. 27, 29, 31: "My Fair Lady" (Lerner, Loewe). OPERA — Dec. 23 and 25: "Der Rosenkavalier" (R. Strauss). MÜNCHEN, National Theater (tel: 22.13.16). OPERA — Dec. 23: "Eugene Onegin" (Tchaikovsky). Dec. 25: "La Bohème" (Puccini). Dec. 28, 30, 31: "Hänsel und Gretel" (Humperdinck). Dec. 29: "Ariadne auf Naxos" (R. Strauss).

FRANCE

PARIS, Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 377.12.33). •Tate Gallery (tel: 93.13.13). CONCERTS — Dec. 28: Guildhall String Ensemble (Rossini, Mendelssohn). Dec. 29: Chilingirian String Quartet (Haydn, Beethoven). Dec. 31: The King's Consort New Year's Eve Concert (Monteverdi, Schütz). RECITAL — Dec. 30: Maggie Cole harpichord, Nigel North lute (Bach, Weiss).

ITALY

BOLOGNA, Teatro Comunale (tel: 22.29.99). OPERA — Dec. 22, 23, 27, 28, 30, 31: "The Merry Widow" (Léhar). MILAN, Teatro alla Scala (tel: 80.91.26). BALLET — Dec. 28-29: "Romeo and Juliet" (Prokofiev).

JAPAN

TOKYO, Hibiya Kokaido (tel: 591.63.88). CONCERTS — Dec. 26 and 27: Japan Philharmonic Orchestra, Herbert Kegel conductor (Beethoven). •Kan-i Hoken Hall (tel: 490.51.11). CONCERT — Dec. 23: Japan Philharmonic Orchestra, Herbert Kegel conductor (Beethoven). •Matsukata Museum of Art (tel: 437.27.87). EXHIBITION — To Dec. 27: "Japanese Paintings." •Tokyo Bunka Kaikan (tel: 357.77.00). CONCERT — Dec. 25: Yomiuri Nippon Symphony Orchestra, R. Nishibe de Burgos conductor (Beethoven).

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.83.45). CONCERTS — Dec. 22: Schönberg Ensemble (Markovitch, Prokofiev). Dec. 23: Utrecht Symphony Orchestra, Ronald Zollman conductor, Hilary Ronald soprano (Mozart). Dec. 25: Concertgebouw, Bernard Haitink conductor, Roberta Alexander soprano (Mahler). Dec. 26: Netherlands Chamber Orchestra, Rudolph Werthen conductor, Elly Ameling soprano (Bach). RECITALS — Dec. 23: Pascal Devoyon and Jacques Rouvier piano (Mozart, Ravel). Dec. 30: Colin Carr cello (Bach). •Museum Fodor (tel: 24.99.19). EXHIBITION — To Jan. 6: "Dutch Drawings Since 1945." •Rembrandthuis (tel: 24.94.86). EXHIBITION — To Jan. 6: "Rembrandt as Teacher." •Rijksmuseum Vincent Van Gogh (tel: 16.48.51). EXHIBITION — To April 15: "Dutch Identity." •Stadschouwburg (tel: 24.23.11). BALLET — Dec. 23-25, 28-29: "Agon" (Balanchine, Stravinsky). •Stedelijk Museum (tel: 73.21.66). EXHIBITION — To April 15: "La Grande Parade." •Witte Huis (tel: 26.42.90). EXHIBITION — To Jan. 13: "Masterworks in Silver."

NORWAY

OSLO, National Opera (tel: 42.77.24). BALLET — Dec. 26 and 27: "The Flakjubb Ballet" (Aukrust). OPERETTA — Dec. 28 and 29: "The Csardas Princess" (Kalmán).

SPAIN

MADRID, Teatro Alcala Palace (tel: 43.66.00). BALLET — Dec. 23-25, 28-29: "The Nutcracker" (Balanchine, Tchaikovsky). THEATER — To Dec. 31: "Jesus Christ Superstar" (Lloyd Webber, "Baron" (Coleman). •Teatro Real (tel: 248.38.75). CONCERTS — Dec. 22 and 23: Orquesta Coral Nacional de España. Odón Alonso conductor (Chopin, Tchaikovsky).

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Lincoln Center (tel: 870.59.60). New York City Ballet — To Dec. 31: "The Nutcracker" (Balanchine, Tchaikovsky). •Guggenheim Museum (tel: 360.35.00). EXHIBITION — To Feb. 3: "Robert Motherwell." •Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel: 535.77.00). EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 6: "Te Maori: Art From New Zealand Collections." •Annual Christmas Tree and Baroque Creche. •Metropolitan Opera (tel: 799.31.58). OPERA — Dec. 22 and 26: "Simon Boccanegra" (Verdi). Dec. 22, 27, 29: "Così fan Tutte" (Mozart). Dec. 31: "Ariadne auf Naxos" (R. Strauss). •Whitney Museum of American Art (tel: 570.36.33). EXHIBITION — To March 3: "The Third Dimension: Sculpture of the New York School."

WEEKEND

HOLIDAYS

EXTRA SPECIAL CHEAPIES WORLDWIDE Syd./Melb. £350; Delhi £310; Tokyo £495; Singapore £365; Auckland £670; Jeddah £295; Colombo £305; Hong Kong £420; Los Angeles £320; Toronto £210; Bangkok £275; Jolburg £275; Honore £365; Nairobi £295; Cairo £180; Aust./London £405 O/W 1st class. Business Class welcome.

LATE BOOKING SPECIALIST - FLIGHTWAYS, 6 Hogarth Place London SW5 0GT. Tel: 01-573 6800/6494/7040.

SHOPPING

SCHILZ SADDLER Leather Goods - Exclusive bags Fancy Jewels - Scarves Gloves - Briefcases QUALITY TRAVEL GOODS and its perfume BALZANES TROIS 30 Rue Caumartin, Paris 9 Tel: 266.46.48 Free parking 7 RUE CAUMARTIN

HOLIDAYS

RESIDENTIAL AREA Lovely apartments by day, by week or by month. Direct phone, autonomous heating, bar, restaurant, garage, 24 hour service. RESTAURANT CORTINA D'AMPEZZO (39-6) 3387012 - 3387015.

HOTELS

HOTEL LUTETIA PARIS **** 115 PER PERSON DOUBLE OCCUPANCY - FROM 30 TO 100 ROOMS A TRADITIONAL 19TH CENTURY HOTEL RENOVATED HOTEL RIGHT IN THE HEART OF PARIS 300 ROOMS, AIR CONDITIONING AND SOUNDPROOF WINDOWS ON BOULEVARD CENTRAL LOUVE PALACE TYPICAL FRENCH RESTAURANT 45, Bd. Raspail - 75006 - Tel: 1 44 38 10 10 - Telex 270 434

IRELAND

DUBLIN, National Concert Hall (tel: 71.18.88). CONCERTS — Dec. 22: The Metropolitan Choir (Christmas carols). Dec. 23: The Lindsay Singers (Christmas concert). Dec. 29, 30, 31: The Johann Strauss Damenkapelle Orchestra (Christmas concert).

ITALY

BOLOGNA, Teatro Comunale (tel: 22.29.99). OPERA — Dec. 22, 23, 27, 28, 30, 31: "The Merry Widow" (Léhar). MILAN, Teatro alla Scala (tel: 80.91.26). BALLET — Dec. 28-29: "Romeo and Juliet" (Prokofiev).

JAPAN

TOKYO, Hibiya Kokaido (tel: 591.63.88). CONCERTS — Dec. 26 and 27: Japan Philharmonic Orchestra, Herbert Kegel conductor (Beethoven). •Kan-i Hoken Hall (tel: 490.51.11). CONCERT — Dec. 23: Japan Philharmonic Orchestra, Herbert Kegel conductor (Beethoven). •Matsukata Museum of Art (tel: 437.27.87). EXHIBITION — To Dec. 27: "Japanese Paintings." •Tokyo Bunka Kaikan (tel: 357.77.00). CONCERT — Dec. 25: Yomiuri Nippon Symphony Orchestra, R. Nishibe de Burgos conductor (Beethoven).

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.83.45). CONCERTS — Dec. 22: Schönberg Ensemble (Markovitch, Prokofiev). Dec. 23: Utrecht Symphony Orchestra, Ronald Zollman conductor, Hilary Ronald soprano (Mozart). Dec. 25: Concertgebouw, Bernard Haitink conductor, Roberta Alexander soprano (Mahler). Dec. 26: Netherlands Chamber Orchestra, Rudolph Werthen conductor, Elly Ameling soprano (Bach). RECITALS — Dec. 23: Pascal Devoyon and Jacques Rouvier piano (Mozart, Ravel). Dec. 30: Colin Carr cello (Bach). •Museum Fodor (tel: 24.99.19). EXHIBITION — To Jan. 6: "Dutch Drawings Since 1945." •Rembrandthuis (tel: 24.94.86). EXHIBITION — To Jan. 6: "Rembrandt as Teacher." •Rijksmuseum Vincent Van Gogh (tel: 16.48.51). EXHIBITION — To April 15: "Dutch Identity." •Stadschouwburg (tel: 24.23.11). BALLET — Dec. 23-25, 28-29: "Agon" (Balanchine, Stravinsky). •Stedelijk Museum (tel: 73.21.66). EXHIBITION — To April 15: "La Grande Parade." •Witte Huis (tel: 26.42.90). EXHIBITION — To Jan. 13: "Masterworks in Silver."

NORWAY

OSLO, National Opera (tel: 42.77.24). BALLET — Dec. 26 and 27: "The Flakjubb Ballet" (Aukrust). OPERETTA — Dec. 28 and 29: "The Csardas Princess" (Kalmán).

SPAIN

MADRID, Teatro Alcala Palace (tel: 43.66.00). BALLET — Dec.

TRAVEL

Penetrating Petra's Hidden Valley

by R.W. Apple Jr.

PETRA, Jordan — When I was growing up in Ohio in the 1940s, my most treasured possession was a book with a dark-blue cover and impressive pictures of far-off places. It was called "Richard Halliburton's Book of Marvels," and it helped to give me a sense of insatiable wanderlust. One of the places Halliburton wrote about was Petra, the ancient Nabatean capital in southern Jordan, to which he, like everyone else, referred as the "rose-red city half as old as time." (A stirring phrase, that, but in fact the work of a feeble, long-forgotten 19th-century English poet named John William Burgon, who had never been there.)

Halliburton assured readers that "in the years to come, when the memory of the other wonders you have seen has grown dim, you, too, will still recall clearly, as one of the truly magic moments of your life," the sight of Petra's majestic temples and tombs. I resolved to get there as soon as possible, which turned out to be roughly 40 years later.

Petra came into being because of geography. It lies in the great rift valley of which the Dead Sea and the Jordan River and the Sea of Galilee also form a part, a north-south trade route since time immemorial. It commands the only really convenient pass through the mountains that blocked land communications between the ancient civilizations of the Nile and the Tigris and Euphrates. It also had water, a precious commodity in that parched region.

Through Petra, in the centuries before the birth of Jesus, flowed the wealth of China and India and Egypt and Greece — gold, damask, pearls, spices, cotton, silk, myrrh, ivory. On each shipment, the peoples who lived there levied duty, and with the money thus earned they built their city, culminating in the stupendous Hellenistic monuments we see today. It was the Nabateans, a nomadic Arab tribe, who brought the city to its commercial and artistic peak, but of them we know regrettably little.

What we do know is that they were sculptors of the first order, capable of transforming, with simple tools, a pink rock face into a temple as tall as a 10-story building, adorned with graceful columns and wonderfully delicate garlands and flowers and friezes, with an unembellished rock wall behind it — a cube 40 feet (12 meters) on each side. This is the Treasury, the greatest of Petra's 2,000-year-old buildings. It is the first one that visitors see, and so perfect that they might wonder how the rest of the place could possibly avoid anticlimax.

I was not let down. After seven hours in that hidden valley — not only dramatic, not only romantic, not only beautiful, but also essentially unchanged since J.L. Burckhardt, an intrepid young Swiss disguised as an Arab, rediscovered it for the West in 1812 — two of us found ourselves whistling, spontaneously and simultaneously, if comically, "When You Come to the End of a Perfect Day."

Of few places in the world would I dare to say that they would thrill any sane person, because I know people who hate London

and Paris and even Florence, but I would say it about Petra. The world affords few travel experiences to rival the mile-long ride on horseback through the narrow defile called the Siq, the walls of rock rising 200 feet and more above your head, shutting out the sky, the sound of the horses' footfalls echoing about you, until suddenly, when it seems that the end will never come, you round a last corner and see beyond the mouth of the defile, glowing in the morning sun, the crisp Classical facade of the grandiose Treasury, hewn from the living rock.

It is possible to visit Petra in a single day. Travel agencies in Amman send buses down the bleak Desert Highway early each morning — four boring hours each way, with less than two hours in Petra itself, which is not nearly enough. If you are going to take the trouble to travel as far as Jordan, take the trouble to rent a car in Amman and devote at least two days to the trip. That way you can take the far more interesting King's Highway south, following in the steps of the Roman emperor Trajan, visit Petra the next day, then head back up the Desert Highway at nightfall. Even better, spend three days, and use the third for a visit to Wadi Rum, the remote desert valley, filled with surrealistic rock formations of every conceivable hue, that T.E. Lawrence celebrated in "Seven Pillars of Wisdom."

The whole journey can now be accomplished in the kind of comfort undreamed of only a dozen years ago. Both highways are now well paved and graded, and in 1983 a fine little hotel, the 82-room Forum, opened in Wadi Musa, the village nearest Petra.

The best months to go are March and April, when it's not too hot, the crowds are still small and the fragrant oleanders are in bloom, but the fall is a good second choice. Take a hat, a wrap for the evening, a set of binoculars, insect repellent and a pair of stout walking shoes. In Amman, at your hotel or at any good bookshop, you should buy Iain Browning's "Petra," which is indispensable despite an intermittently banal style, and the wonderfully relaxed and informative "Antiquities of Jordan," by G. Lankester Harding, one of the greatest of Palestinian archaeologists.

We left Amman at about 9:30 A.M., taking a picnic, and headed southwest toward Madaba, about 20 miles (32 kilometers) away. At the edge of town, a spur road leads off to the right toward Mount Nebo, overlooking the Dead Sea, where Moses is thought to have sighted the Promised Land at last, just before his death. It is a barren site, but strangely stirring, like so many in the Holy Land, even for the irreligious.

The Madaba region was the home during the Byzantine period of a noted school of mosaic makers, and one of the finest of their works is on top of the mountain. Now sheltered by a building that looks like an aircraft hangar, it was the pavement of the north aisle of a basilica, from which part of the apse, several chapels and bits of columns also survive. It shows hunting scenes and other scenes of country life, perfectly preserved and full of vigor, with delicious por-

traits of animals — buffalo and lions, boars and goats, zebras and dromedaries. There are other good mosaics at Mekhayyat, off to your right as you head back to Madaba on a well-posted road, and in Madaba itself. We particularly liked the sixth-century mosaic map of Palestine in St. George's Greek Orthodox Church, shown to us by an old man whose explanation was incomprehensible but who charmed us by dropping our tip into the church's poor box.

From Madaba to Wadi Musa is 150 miles, a comfortable four-hour run. That leaves ample time for a visit to the rugged hilltop citadel of Kerak, built by the Crusaders under Payen le Bouciller starting in 1142, and rebuilt by the great Arab warrior Saladin. From the upper court, there is a glorious view over the Dead Sea, and a sickening one down into the valley. Prisoners used to be flung over the sheer precipice, Harding says, with boxes tied securely around their heads so that they would not be knocked unconscious before reaching the bottom. South of Kerak, you reach the awesome Wadi al Hassa, a vast dry gorge that marked the ancient boundary of the land of Moab.

YOU should arrive at Wadi Musa just in time for the sunset. The next morning, it is only a short walk from the hotel down the hill to the visitors' center, where you buy your tickets and arrange to rent horses (about \$7 a day each) for the ride into Petra. They are small, docile beasts, and young boys accompany you, holding the lead if you like. Try to start by about 9 A.M., so you will reach the Treasury around 10, when the sun is shining on it and it is at its most glorious. Down you go onto the trail, passing the Obelisk Tomb and large rectangular funerary monuments on your way to the dam that closes the mouth of the Siq, the gigantic cleft in the sandstone barrier that leads to the city; before the dam was built, flash floods poured through the defile, endangering anyone trapped there. Inside the Siq, you can see carved decorations on the walls, which are sometimes only five or six feet apart.

When the final bend has been rounded, you catch a first glimpse of the Treasury — a single column with its Corinthian capital, part of the drum on the top, half of the split pediment. It is hard to believe, even after all the photographs, that it is real; it looks too much like something on a Hollywood back lot. But soon you are off your horse (it will be returned to you at the end of the day near the center of the city), gawking, convinced.

Turning then to the right, you pass a wall of cave-like houses, decorated with zigzags and pyramids, and then the theater, with a slot that allowed a curtain to be raised and lowered.

A few steps more, and you come out into the main valley — bigger than expected, dusty, rocky, with only the oleanders and some scrub for relief. There is another surprise, or at least there was for us: up ahead was a Bedouin tent, over on the left, a clothes-line strung between a stumpy tree and a boulder. Petra is still home to 150 families. Their children cluster around, ask-

ing for ball-point pens, offering shards of pottery for sale.

Off to the right lies a series of facades, each worthy of a close inspection — the imposing Urn Tomb, high up on the hillside, once used as a Roman or Byzantine church; then, lower down, the Corinthian Tomb, so badly eroded that it looks like melting ice cream, with red and gray and blue and orange striations exposed in the rock, and the Palace Tomb, a broad building that is almost Baroque in its uninhibited banding of the Classical vocabulary.

Farther on is the less interesting, heavily ruined center of the old city, where one should nonetheless notice the ancient paving stones and the inscriptions on the ruins of the Temenos Gate, carved with medallions representing some of the gods of the caravans that brought Petra its wealth. Just beyond is the small museum, which houses fragments of sculpture and a few examples of the elegant, thin Nabatean pottery, orange with brown and black overglazes.

The Forum will pack a lunch for you, as elaborate as you like, but we had decided to eat in the new restaurant the Forum had opened near the museum.

Then on to the climax of the visit — the hour-long walk up past the Lion Gate to the largest of all the buildings in Petra: El Deir, the Monastery. Ancient steps cut into the rock and modern stairways make the going easier, and there are benches where you can rest, but it is still going all the same — not for those who fear heights nor for those with heart trouble or other infirmities.

The path twists upward through a heroic landscape, much greater than the valley floor, with cactuses and broom and gnarled cedars, past rocks that look like stalagmites. Sometimes the stone resembles petrified redwood. Alone, except for the slight whoosh of the wind, the buzzing of bees and the occasional birdcall, we were exhilarated by the way the Nabateans had managed to impose order on nature without destroying it. Finally, puffing embarrassingly, we emerged into a meadow dominated by the huge facade of the Monastery (in fact a tomb), tall and in the golden afternoon sun under an improbably azure sky. It is simpler than the Treasury.



The Treasury glimpsed from the Siq.

modified Doric rather than Corinthian, but no less striking. The walk down took only 35 minutes, and a lot less energy. It ended perfectly. Just before we reached the bottom, we saw a herd of goats, sure-footedly standing on a steeply sloping rock. The old woman tending them snatched her scarf across her face when I approached, but not before I saw the blue tattoos around her eyes and nose, and she thrust out a grubby paw filled with what she hoped I would think were Nabatean coins.

ONE of the minor tragedies of the continuing strife in the Middle East is the inaccessibility of many of its outstanding archaeological sites. Except for the occasional businessman, journalist or diplo-

mat, Americans are effectively barred from Persopolis in Iran, Baghdad and Nineveh in Iraq, Palmyra and the Krak des Chevaliers in Syria, and Baalbek in Lebanon. At the moment, Jordan is one of the safest and most hospitable places in the entire region. It is prudent, however, if you are going there or anywhere else subject to political upheaval, to have your travel agent check conditions with informed sources at the last minute.

Amman has a number of hotels designed for an international clientele, among them the Marriott (tel: 660.100); Holiday Inn (tel: 663.100); Jordan Inter-Continental (tel: 413.61); and Regency Palace (tel: 660.000), all with double rooms beginning at about \$65.

© 1984 The New York Times

DOONESBURY



Los Angeles, After the Games

by Vicky Elliott

LOS ANGELES — There's not much left of the Olympics here, just the freeze-dried athletes on the billboards in mid-leap and the right hand of running shoes. Not much, that is, except the Pins and the Pinheads. Nobody bought the Olympic banners or the Olympic books, but somehow, the pins moved in, took over.

There have always been Olympic pins, it seems, way back to the 1920s and up to Misha the Bear from Moscow, but there have never been as many of them. These vinyl-coated scraps of plastic, produced in limited editions to honor corporate sponsors of the games and participating member nations, have become the focus of cult reverence. They could be pretty — the vinyl can carry colors as bright as a Fabergé enamel — but they aren't. Meanwhile, grown men regularly part with sums of up to \$800 for things that were given away at the beginning of August.

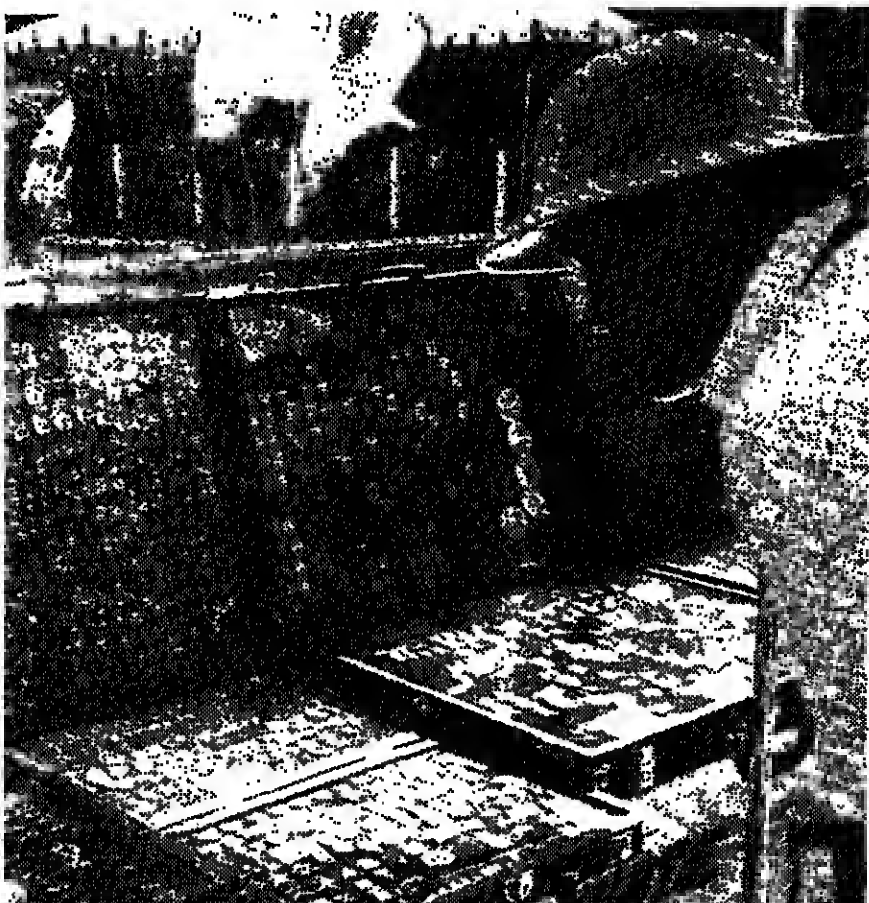
At the pin stalls, which pop up on open spaces overnight like puffballs, there is much talk of Approved Pins and Counterfeit Pins, authorized or otherwise by the authorities. It is difficult for the naked, or disinterested, eye to spot the difference, but to those in the know, the distinction is crucial.

In Los Angeles, where mass culture finds its purest expression, such shadings are of the essence. Everybody wants the pins, and once the pins have been invested with value, the battle begins between the real and the imitation. This is the laboratory where they test the latest products of modernity, and it has a dizzying effect. The TV programs begin to run into the ads, and the plaster peak of Disneyland feels more real than the suburban flats around it. Images are colonized, fixed and easily drained of content, engendering such exotica as Charlene's French Café and Drive-Thru and Paul Getty's Pompeian villa at Malibu, with its huge but shallow water-storing pool in the atrium.

In a Red Onion Mexican restaurant, one of a chain, the bulging wine-racks and the shelves of reusable-looking bottles create a cocoon of coziness as "you" waitress, Shelley, threatens: "You enjoy your dinner, OK?" It emerges that the wine bottles have no weight, or wine, and the books, which look so well-thumbed, are nailed down.

The real must be apostrophized, but contained. On checkbooks, you can choose in "Majestic Mountains," complete with blue haze in a box of 10, but it is not very easy to find anyone to take the checks, and when you get to the mountains, you find that the majestic mountain lake has been fenced hermetically off from the parking lot. Nature is a Nature Trail that points you in the right direction for every Picture Spot and, let alone distinguish the wood from the trees, prefers to detail the intimate history of the Park Commission's relations with every tree stump along the 46 yards of track.

For California loves the literal. Here the homes in the newly developed desert tracts communities come Family-Style, and the coffee (conceptually, anyway) from the bean. The billboards, too, are literal: not photographs, or drawings that invite the viewer to supply details from his own imagi-



A pin stand in Pershing Square, Los Angeles.

nation, but paintings from photographs that adhere as faithfully as the airbrush permits to the likeness of the Miss Virginia Slims or the he-men (outing designer water). On the streets the he-men may as easily be obese and the Ms. Virginia Slims, professional women on the elevator up, wear strict gray suits, as if they felt safer playing men. But even on the streets, some reworking of reality is possible. For a strategic two weeks in August, residents say, the emaciated bums were airbrushed out of the carparks, while the Olympic Games ticked off like clockwork.

Clockwork of a more permanent sort is available at The Happiest Place on Earth, otherwise known as Disneyland, which is as contained and controlled as the ride at "It's a Small World," with its tiny wooden Eskimos and Hottentots and beedaters, all wooden at bottom and switchable off.

On Main Street here, where everything is scaled down to an unthreatening four-fifths of its usual size (trees included), Minnie Mouse is still frightening the children with her four fingers and handy legs.

Disneyland's founder, we are told, "In a very meaningful, sincere manner, sold America and Americana to foreign dignitaries." There are pictures to prove it, of Walt with the Shah, and Presidents Suharto, Mobutu and Ceausescu.

Another of Walt Disney's interests was in simulating life, as seen in the "Great Moments" with another dignitary, Mr. Abraham Lincoln. The auditorium doors mysteriously close themselves, there is an overpowering smell of rubber, and the great

man's sculpted and simulated fingers move like cockroaches on his presidential chair before he rises to speak. At the Jungle Cruise, where the spied is real, or at least delivered with ad libs by Dave and Steve on the Amazon Belle and the Suwannee Lady, you are reminded that: "This has been entirely prerecorded (try that 145 times a day)." Dave and Steve have the only real job in Disneyland, and they were recently on strike. The management tried to replace them with people from the production studios, but jungle crews don't grow on trees, and Dave and Steve are back where they belong.

Los Angeles is, after all, an eclectic city, with room for everyone, from the Hungarians who rally by the Minskyszny Monument in MacArthur Park to the Sikhs who serve mushroom and bean sprout gratins in their Golden Temple Restaurant. There are also Ethiopians, like the museum attendant in the sleek and streamlined Temporary Contemporary Museum of modern art.

An exhibit in the museum's show on the automobile features a car on a slatheap with a television screen staring out of every window and the roof. There is a body outside on the coal, attached to the car with the umbilical cord of a gas mask and choking for breath. "It is about mind and air pollution," volunteers the Ethiopian, who is eager to talk. He explains: "Television may, or may not, pollute the mind."

In contrast to earth," it says near the seismograph at the Griffith Observatory, which overlooks the city, "the moon is a bleak and monotonous world."

Our exclusively-designed leather pocket diary is thin, flat and elegant.

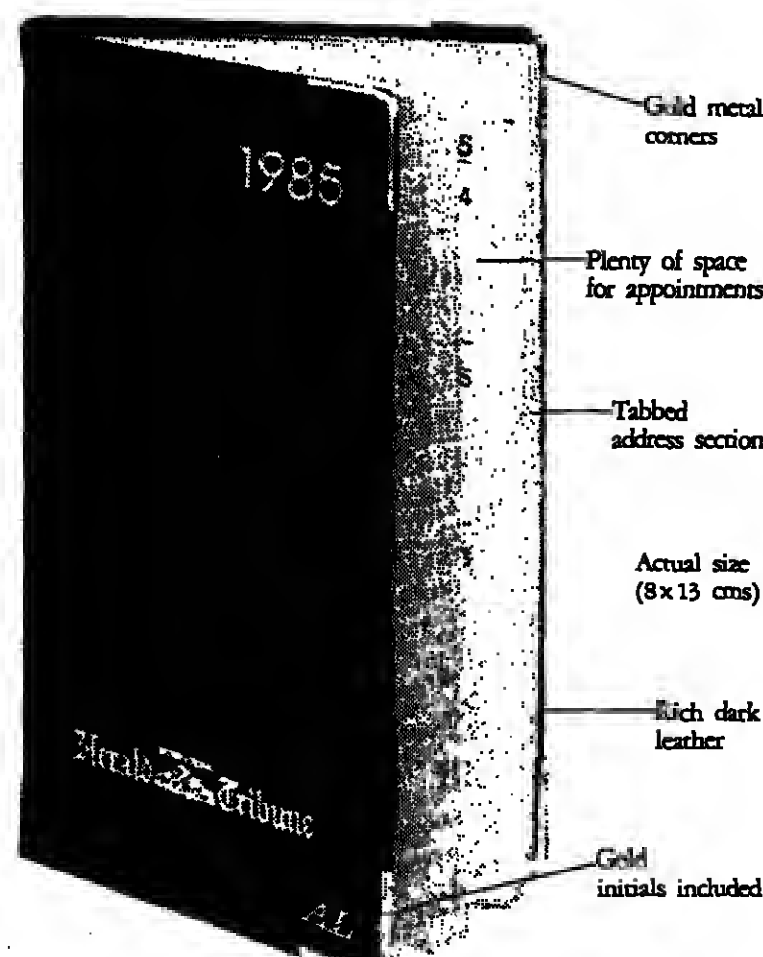
No sooner was it introduced than everybody wanted one!

The International Herald Tribune diary started as a distinctive Christmas present for a few of our friends, was such a huge success that now we make it available to all our readers.

This ingeniously designed diary is flat as can be — near and luxurious — including a built-in note pad. Slips into your pocket without a bulge and is ready with instant "jotting" paper the second you need it. Personalized with your initials (up to 3) at no extra cost. The perfect Christmas gift for almost anyone... including yourself.

— Note paper sheets are fitted on the back of the diary — a simple pull removes top sheet. — No curled up edges. No torn pages.

— Comes with note paper refills. — Format: 8x13 cms. — PLUS: Pages of useful information. Conversion tables of weights, measures and distances, a list of national holidays by country, vintage chart and other facts... all in this incredibly flat little book.



Order your International Herald Tribune diaries today!

U.S. \$19.50 or equivalent in convertible currency. Price includes three initials in gold, postage and handling in Europe. Outside Europe, add \$3 for additional postage.

Return this order form to: Datasay Ltd., attention: Eve Fumeron, 8 Alexandra Road, London SW19 7JZ England

Please check method of payment: ☐ Enclosed is my check in the amount of \$_____ made to the order of.

☐ Datasay Ltd. (Payment can be made in any convertible currency.)

☐ Please charge to my credit card: ☐ VISA ☐ AMEX ☐ DINERS

Card no. _____ Exp. date _____

Signature _____ (necessary for credit card orders)

Name _____

Address _____

City/Code/Country _____

21-12-84

[illegible]

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Distillers Says First-Half Profit Rose

Reuters
LONDON — Distillers Co., Britain's biggest whisky maker, said Thursday that it expects pre-tax profit for the fiscal year ending March 31 to show at least a moderate improvement over last year's £191.6 million (£223.5 million).
The company said that pre-tax profit in the first half ended Sept. 30 rose 18 percent to £80.5 million, from £67.9 million a year earlier. Sales rose 12 percent to £545.4 million from £495 million.

The results were considered to be

slightly below expectation. Several analysts had expected pre-tax profit of about £82 million.
However, the board's optimistic expectations have been strengthened by rationalization measures, the strength of the dollar, the contribution from recently acquired Somerset Importers Co. and an improved performance from its United Glass Ltd. unit.

Distillers said Scotch whisky exports matched last year, though British industrial disputes caused some orders to be delayed until

after the end of the six-month period. Gin exports were marginally up. Domestic whisky and gin sales fell short of last year's level.
The increase in first-half trading profit to £79.5 million from £64.2 million reflected the inclusion of £10 million from Somerset Importers, a U.S. company acquired in May. Distillers said. Also, the higher value of the dollar contributed some £8 million.

More than £8 million of further trading profit related to delayed exports was postponed into the second half, the company said.

The group's leading brands in the United States, Dewars and Johnnie Walker, continue to show satisfactory strength, but demand for Scotch has shown further weakness in Venezuela, Japan and the Middle East in the last few months, Distillers said.

The company now thinks total whisky export volume is unlikely to match last year. Reduced volume is also expected in Britain, where the market faces intense competition and flat demand.

Tanqueray gin's strong performance in the United States is continuing, Distillers said. Carbon dioxide interests showed modest improvement, though food interests declined.

Nippon Kokan, MMC Agree On Joint Venture

Reuters
TOKYO — Nippon Kokan, the Japanese steelmaker, said Thursday that it has signed an agreement with Martin Marietta Corp. of the United States to establish a U.S. joint venture company to produce aluminum and titanium alloy products.

The new company, International Light Metals Corp., will take over the Torrington, California, plant of Martin Marietta Aluminum Inc., an MMC subsidiary.

Nippon Kokan is to invest about \$45 million in the new company to acquire a 40-percent stake. MMC will own the rest.

The joint company will take over the Torrington plant's 1,700 employees, facilities and other assets to produce aluminum and titanium alloy bars, extrusions and forgings beginning in January, Nippon Kokan said.

The estimated output of the plant was not disclosed.

Little Impact Expected From Salens Bankruptcy

By Juris Kaza
International Herald Tribune
STOCKHOLM — The bankruptcy of Salens AB, Sweden's largest shipping group and the world's largest operator of refrigerated cargo vessels, was a shock to Swedes, but probably will not have an impact on financial markets outside Stockholm, two analysts said Thursday.

"It's been expected for quite a long time," said Michael Willis Fleming, a partner at E.B. Savory Milin in London.

Brian Knox, a Scandinavian specialist at Grieson, Grant Ltd. in London, said "the surprise was minimal" and there had not been any noticeable effect on British shipping shares.

Salens officials said the impact was unpredictable.

They said there could be a shortage or a glut of vessels for certain types of cargo services, depending on how much of the Salens fleet would be seized by creditors and how quickly bonds could be posted to end any seizures.

One disincentive to the seizing of vessels is the depressed market for ships. Another could be the problems that certain creditors might have in selling or operating the

ships if the receiver in bankruptcy, Swedish attorney Bjorn Edgren, did not contest the action.
Salens owns 30 vessels and charters about 820 other ships. Its largest operation was Salen Reefer Service AB, the refrigerated-shipping division, with 80 vessels, of which about 20 were owned by Salens.

The group had 1983 sales of 5.2 billion kronor (\$586.45 million) and was headed for a loss of close to 1 billion kronor in 1984.

In Sweden, the bankruptcy was described as the biggest private business failure since the 1930s and as a personal tragedy for Christer and Sven H. Salen, sons of Sven Salen who built the company from a small ship he bought in 1915. Sven Salen died in 1969.

The family controlled about 66 percent of the group when it collapsed. Sven H. Salen, chairman of Salens, said announcing the bankruptcy was "the worst moment of my life."

The fleet grew rapidly in the interwar period when Salens pioneered the refrigerated transport of fresh fruit, mainly bananas, which were rare in many parts of Europe until after World War II.

In the 1960s and 1970s, it started building a tanker fleet, which analysts said was the start of its downfall as high oil prices and falling consumption undermined the supertanker market.

In all, Salens officials estimated the bankruptcy would cost banks and the government more than 2 billion kronor.

It will particularly hit Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken, Sweden's largest commercial bank.

SE-Banken said it would write off 200 million kronor of its credits to Salens against 1984 earnings.

The Salens chairman said he understood it was SE-Banken that essentially vetoed a rescue package for the shipping group by refusing to extend new loans, leaving the plan just over 100 million kronor short of target.

Talks with banks and the Swedish government about a rescue package were going on for weeks.

Mr. Salen said that the government was willing to convert credit guarantees worth about 340 million kronor into conditional loans.

Salens managing director, Gunnar Rosengren, said the government had acted on political, rather than economic considerations, by not being more generous toward the company.

Mr. Salen added that the bank-

ruptcy would cost the Swedish state several hundred-million kronor in unemployment pay, job-placement costs, and pension guarantees to Salens employees.

The only bright spot was the rapid formation of SRS Reefer AB, a company that will attempt to take over most of the Salens refrigerated-cargo operations.

Rapid action to form the new company was necessary because the peak season for shipment of many tropical fruits and vegetables is January and February.

SRS Reefer was formed with 100 million kronor in capital put up by Investment AB Gyllenhammar & Partners, a Swedish merchant bank that was involved in efforts to save the entire Salens group.

Analysts said that because of Salens expertise in refrigerated shipping, the new company had a good chance of success.

Salen family interests will take a loss of several tens of millions of kronor on the bankruptcy and on personal stakes in some vessels jointly held with the corporation.

But it is expected to buy into the new refrigeration company when a selected offering of its shares is made later.

AMC Cuts Some Car Prices

By James Riser
Los Angeles Times Service
DETROIT — Faced with worsening sales of its Renault-designed Alliance and Encore subcompacts, American Motors Corp. is cutting the prices of the cars by an average of 1.6 percent, or \$107.

The company also said Wednesday that it would offer even larger price cuts on its Renault Alliance models in California and other Western states where import competition was the fiercest.

AMC said it was immediately reducing the price of its base Alliance model by \$166, or about 2.7 percent, to \$5,995. In order to com-

pete with Japanese imports. Alliance prices on the West Coast will be cut by \$394, or 6.4 percent, to \$5,767.

Meanwhile, AMC said it was reducing the base price on its Encore model by \$64, or 1.1 percent, to \$5,895 from \$5,959.

AMC said it would offer discounts of \$111 on its more expensive cars in the West Coast in most of the United States, with discounts of \$339 available in California and elsewhere on the West Coast. Prices on the more expensive versions of the Encore will be cut by \$49 nationwide.

Combined Alliance and Encore sales in November were down 16 percent from the same month last year.

Their problems are unique — GM, Ford and Chrysler are all pretty healthy with their subcompact cars, and John Hammond, a reference to AMC, Mr. Hammond is an automotive analyst with Data Resources Inc., an economic forecasting company in Lexington, Massachusetts.

"AMC initially positioned the Alliance as a price leader, but then it became successful and they raised prices. Now they are repositioning it back to where it was originally," he added.

"They have huge inventories of those cars, they are in a tough position," added David Healy, automotive analyst with New York-based Drexel Burnham Lambert.

Automobiles Citroën's chairman, Jacques Calvet, said he expects the automaker's loss this year to be at least as bad, and probably worse, than the 1.2 billion-franc (\$126.85-million) net loss in 1983. He did not forecast an amount. He said he believed the Peugeot SA subsidiary would break even in 1985.

Bayerische Motoren Werke AG said world group revenue will exceed 16 billion Deutsche marks (\$5.17 billion) in 1984, compared with 14 billion DM in 1983. A year-end statement said parent company revenue will rise to over 12 billion DM from 11.5 billion DM last year. It gave no 1984 profit figure.

Braniff Inc. reported a loss of \$11.4 million for the three months

ended Oct. 31, bringing its nine-month loss to \$81.9 million. The company, which resumed airline operations in March after ceasing from Chapter 11 proceedings, said it has more than \$77 million in cash.

BTR PLC said its Australian subsidiary, BTR Hopkins Ltd., has agreed to acquire Nylax Corp. of Australia from ACI International Ltd. for about 60 million Australian dollars (\$71.8 million) in cash, and the assumption of a 30-million-Australian-dollar Nylax supplies a range of polymer-based products to various industries.

City Investing Co. said it tentatively agreed to sell its Servomation Corp. foods unit to Allegheny Beverage Corp. for \$225 million in cash. City Investing, a manufacturing, services and financial concern, said the proposed sale of Servomation is subject to a definitive agreement by Jan. 23.

Koninklijke Boskalis Westminster NV estimated it would post a loss this year of about 200 million guilders (\$37.3 million) compared with a loss of 47 million guilders in 1983. It said operational losses will amount to 125 million guilders.

NEC Corp. said it and General Electric Co. of the United States have agreed to a feasibility study of a joint venture to provide an international network that will enable otherwise incompatible computers

to communicate with each other. NEC said the two companies have formed a working group for the study.

Sumitomo Electric Industries Ltd. of Japan said it will start production of optical-fiber cables in the United States beginning in January. Corning Glass Works has filed suit against Sumitomo, charging patent infringement. Sumitomo denies the allegations.

TDK Corp. announced it will issue the first unsecured industrial bond in Japan next month. It will be a 10-billion-yen (\$40-million) six-year bond with payment Jan. 31. Other terms have not been decided.

NOTICE OF EARLY REDEMPTION

Kingdom of Sweden



US\$1,200,000,000
Floating Rate Notes Due 1993

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with Clause 6(b) of the Terms and Conditions of the Notes, the Kingdom will redeem all of the outstanding Notes at their principal amount on 4th February, 1985, when interest on the Notes will cease to accrue.
Repayment of principal will be made upon presentation of the Notes with all unmaturing Coupons attached, at the Offices of any one of the Paying Agents mentioned thereon.
Accrued interest due 4th February, 1985 will be paid in the normal manner against presentation of Coupon No. 4, on or after 4th February, 1985.

Bankers Trust Company, London
Fiscal Agent

21st December, 1984

COMPANY NOTES

Automobiles Citroën's chairman, Jacques Calvet, said he expects the automaker's loss this year to be at least as bad, and probably worse, than the 1.2 billion-franc (\$126.85-million) net loss in 1983. He did not forecast an amount. He said he believed the Peugeot SA subsidiary would break even in 1985.

Bayerische Motoren Werke AG said world group revenue will exceed 16 billion Deutsche marks (\$5.17 billion) in 1984, compared with 14 billion DM in 1983. A year-end statement said parent company revenue will rise to over 12 billion DM from 11.5 billion DM last year. It gave no 1984 profit figure.

Braniff Inc. reported a loss of \$11.4 million for the three months

ended Oct. 31, bringing its nine-month loss to \$81.9 million. The company, which resumed airline operations in March after ceasing from Chapter 11 proceedings, said it has more than \$77 million in cash.

BTR PLC said its Australian subsidiary, BTR Hopkins Ltd., has agreed to acquire Nylax Corp. of Australia from ACI International Ltd. for about 60 million Australian dollars (\$71.8 million) in cash, and the assumption of a 30-million-Australian-dollar Nylax supplies a range of polymer-based products to various industries.

City Investing Co. said it tentatively agreed to sell its Servomation Corp. foods unit to Allegheny Beverage Corp. for \$225 million in cash. City Investing, a manufacturing, services and financial concern, said the proposed sale of Servomation is subject to a definitive agreement by Jan. 23.

Koninklijke Boskalis Westminster NV estimated it would post a loss this year of about 200 million guilders (\$37.3 million) compared with a loss of 47 million guilders in 1983. It said operational losses will amount to 125 million guilders.

NEC Corp. said it and General Electric Co. of the United States have agreed to a feasibility study of a joint venture to provide an international network that will enable otherwise incompatible computers

to communicate with each other. NEC said the two companies have formed a working group for the study.

Sumitomo Electric Industries Ltd. of Japan said it will start production of optical-fiber cables in the United States beginning in January. Corning Glass Works has filed suit against Sumitomo, charging patent infringement. Sumitomo denies the allegations.

TDK Corp. announced it will issue the first unsecured industrial bond in Japan next month. It will be a 10-billion-yen (\$40-million) six-year bond with payment Jan. 31. Other terms have not been decided.

NEC said the two companies have formed a working group for the study.

Sumitomo Electric Industries Ltd. of Japan said it will start production of optical-fiber cables in the United States beginning in January. Corning Glass Works has filed suit against Sumitomo, charging patent infringement. Sumitomo denies the allegations.

TDK Corp. announced it will issue the first unsecured industrial bond in Japan next month. It will be a 10-billion-yen (\$40-million) six-year bond with payment Jan. 31. Other terms have not been decided.

NEC said the two companies have formed a working group for the study.

Sumitomo Electric Industries Ltd. of Japan said it will start production of optical-fiber cables in the United States beginning in January. Corning Glass Works has filed suit against Sumitomo, charging patent infringement. Sumitomo denies the allegations.

TDK Corp. announced it will issue the first unsecured industrial bond in Japan next month. It will be a 10-billion-yen (\$40-million) six-year bond with payment Jan. 31. Other terms have not been decided.

NEC said the two companies have formed a working group for the study.

Sumitomo Electric Industries Ltd. of Japan said it will start production of optical-fiber cables in the United States beginning in January. Corning Glass Works has filed suit against Sumitomo, charging patent infringement. Sumitomo denies the allegations.

TDK Corp. announced it will issue the first unsecured industrial bond in Japan next month. It will be a 10-billion-yen (\$40-million) six-year bond with payment Jan. 31. Other terms have not been decided.

NEC said the two companies have formed a working group for the study.

Sumitomo Electric Industries Ltd. of Japan said it will start production of optical-fiber cables in the United States beginning in January. Corning Glass Works has filed suit against Sumitomo, charging patent infringement. Sumitomo denies the allegations.

TDK Corp. announced it will issue the first unsecured industrial bond in Japan next month. It will be a 10-billion-yen (\$40-million) six-year bond with payment Jan. 31. Other terms have not been decided.

NEC said the two companies have formed a working group for the study.

Sumitomo Electric Industries Ltd. of Japan said it will start production of optical-fiber cables in the United States beginning in January. Corning Glass Works has filed suit against Sumitomo, charging patent infringement. Sumitomo denies the allegations.

TDK Corp. announced it will issue the first unsecured industrial bond in Japan next month. It will be a 10-billion-yen (\$40-million) six-year bond with payment Jan. 31. Other terms have not been decided.

NEC said the two companies have formed a working group for the study.

Sumitomo Electric Industries Ltd. of Japan said it will start production of optical-fiber cables in the United States beginning in January. Corning Glass Works has filed suit against Sumitomo, charging patent infringement. Sumitomo denies the allegations.

TDK Corp. announced it will issue the first unsecured industrial bond in Japan next month. It will be a 10-billion-yen (\$40-million) six-year bond with payment Jan. 31. Other terms have not been decided.

NEC said the two companies have formed a working group for the study.

Sumitomo Electric Industries Ltd. of Japan said it will start production of optical-fiber cables in the United States beginning in January. Corning Glass Works has filed suit against Sumitomo, charging patent infringement. Sumitomo denies the allegations.

TDK Corp. announced it will issue the first unsecured industrial bond in Japan next month. It will be a 10-billion-yen (\$40-million) six-year bond with payment Jan. 31. Other terms have not been decided.

NEC said the two companies have formed a working group for the study.

Sumitomo Electric Industries Ltd. of Japan said it will start production of optical-fiber cables in the United States beginning in January. Corning Glass Works has filed suit against Sumitomo, charging patent infringement. Sumitomo denies the allegations.

TDK Corp. announced it will issue the first unsecured industrial bond in Japan next month. It will be a 10-billion-yen (\$40-million) six-year bond with payment Jan. 31. Other terms have not been decided.

NEC said the two companies have formed a working group for the study.

Sumitomo Electric Industries Ltd. of Japan said it will start production of optical-fiber cables in the United States beginning in January. Corning Glass Works has filed suit against Sumitomo, charging patent infringement. Sumitomo denies the allegations.

TDK Corp. announced it will issue the first unsecured industrial bond in Japan next month. It will be a 10-billion-yen (\$40-million) six-year bond with payment Jan. 31. Other terms have not been decided.

NEC said the two companies have formed a working group for the study.

Sumitomo Electric Industries Ltd. of Japan said it will start production of optical-fiber cables in the United States beginning in January. Corning Glass Works has filed suit against Sumitomo, charging patent infringement. Sumitomo denies the allegations.

TDK Corp. announced it will issue the first unsecured industrial bond in Japan next month. It will be a 10-billion-yen (\$40-million) six-year bond with payment Jan. 31. Other terms have not been decided.

NEC said the two companies have formed a working group for the study.

Sumitomo Electric Industries Ltd. of Japan said it will start production of optical-fiber cables in the United States beginning in January. Corning Glass Works has filed suit against Sumitomo, charging patent infringement. Sumitomo denies the allegations.

TDK Corp. announced it will issue the first unsecured industrial bond in Japan next month. It will be a 10-billion-yen (\$40-million) six-year bond with payment Jan. 31. Other terms have not been decided.

NEC said the two companies have formed a working group for the study.

Sumitomo Electric Industries Ltd. of Japan said it will start production of optical-fiber cables in the United States beginning in January. Corning Glass Works has filed suit against Sumitomo, charging patent infringement. Sumitomo denies the allegations.

TDK Corp. announced it will issue the first unsecured industrial bond in Japan next month. It will be a 10-billion-yen (\$40-million) six-year bond with payment Jan. 31. Other terms have not been decided.

NEC said the two companies have formed a working group for the study.

Sumitomo Electric Industries Ltd. of Japan said it will start production of optical-fiber cables in the United States beginning in January. Corning Glass Works has filed suit against Sumitomo, charging patent infringement. Sumitomo denies the allegations.

TDK Corp. announced it will issue the first unsecured industrial bond in Japan next month. It will be a 10-billion-yen (\$40-million) six-year bond with payment Jan. 31. Other terms have not been decided.

NEC said the two companies have formed a working group for the study.

Sumitomo Electric Industries Ltd. of Japan said it will start production of optical-fiber cables in the United States beginning in January. Corning Glass Works has filed suit against Sumitomo, charging patent infringement. Sumitomo denies the allegations.

TDK Corp. announced it will issue the first unsecured industrial bond in Japan next month. It will be a 10-billion-yen (\$40-million) six-year bond with payment Jan. 31. Other terms have not been decided.

NEC said the two companies have formed a working group for the study.

Sumitomo Electric Industries Ltd. of Japan said it will start production of optical-fiber cables in the United States beginning in January. Corning Glass Works has filed suit against Sumitomo, charging patent infringement. Sumitomo denies the allegations.

TDK Corp. announced it will issue the first unsecured industrial bond in Japan next month. It will be a 10-billion-yen (\$40-million) six-year bond with payment Jan. 31. Other terms have not been decided.

NEC said the two companies have formed a working group for the study.

Sumitomo Electric Industries Ltd. of Japan said it will start production of optical-fiber cables in the United States beginning in January. Corning Glass Works has filed suit against Sumitomo, charging patent infringement. Sumitomo denies the allegations.

TDK Corp. announced it will issue the first unsecured industrial bond in Japan next month. It will be a 10-billion-yen (\$40-million) six-year bond with payment Jan. 31. Other terms have not been decided.

NEC said the two companies have formed a working group for the study.

Sumitomo Electric Industries Ltd. of Japan said it will start production of optical-fiber cables in the United States beginning in January. Corning Glass Works has filed suit against Sumitomo, charging patent infringement. Sumitomo denies the allegations.

TDK Corp. announced it will issue the first unsecured industrial bond in Japan next month. It will be a 10-billion-yen (\$40-million) six-year bond with payment Jan. 31. Other terms have not been decided.

NEC said the two companies have formed a working group for the study.

Sumitomo Electric Industries Ltd. of Japan said it will start production of optical-fiber cables in the United States beginning in January. Corning Glass Works has filed suit against Sumitomo, charging patent infringement. Sumitomo denies the allegations.

TDK Corp. announced it will issue the first unsecured industrial bond in Japan next month. It will be a 10-billion-yen (\$40-million) six-year bond with payment Jan. 31. Other terms have not been decided.

NEC said the two companies have formed a working group for the study.

Sumitomo Electric Industries Ltd. of Japan said it will start production of optical-fiber cables in the United States beginning in January. Corning Glass Works has filed suit against Sumitomo, charging patent infringement. Sumitomo denies the allegations.

TDK Corp. announced it will issue the first unsecured industrial bond in Japan next month. It will be a 10-billion-yen (\$40-million) six-year bond with payment Jan. 31. Other terms have not been decided.

NEC said the two companies have formed a working group for the study.

Sumitomo Electric Industries Ltd. of Japan said it will start production of optical-fiber cables in the United States beginning in January. Corning Glass Works has filed suit against Sumitomo, charging patent infringement. Sumitomo denies the allegations.

TDK Corp. announced it will issue the first unsecured industrial bond in Japan next month. It will be a 10-billion-yen (\$40-million) six-year bond with payment Jan. 31. Other terms have not been decided.

NEC said the two companies have formed a working group for the study.

Sumitomo Electric Industries Ltd. of Japan said it will start production of optical-fiber cables in the United States beginning in January. Corning Glass Works has filed suit against Sumitomo, charging patent infringement. Sumitomo denies the allegations.

TDK Corp. announced it will issue the first unsecured industrial bond in Japan next month. It will be a 10-billion-yen (\$40-million) six-year bond with payment Jan. 31. Other terms have not been decided.

NEC said the two companies have formed a working group for the study.

Sumitomo Electric Industries Ltd. of Japan said it will start production of optical-fiber cables in the United States beginning in January. Corning Glass Works has filed suit against Sumitomo, charging patent infringement. Sumitomo denies the allegations.

TDK Corp. announced it will issue the first unsecured industrial bond in Japan next month. It will be a 10-billion-yen (\$40-million) six-year bond with payment Jan. 31. Other terms have not been decided.

NEC said the two companies have formed a working group for the study.

Sumitomo Electric Industries Ltd. of Japan said it will start production of optical-fiber cables in the United States beginning in January. Corning Glass Works has filed suit against Sumitomo, charging patent infringement. Sumitomo denies the allegations.

TDK Corp. announced it will issue the first unsecured industrial bond in Japan next month. It will be a 10-billion-yen (\$40-million) six-year bond with payment Jan. 31. Other terms have not been decided.

NEC said the two companies have formed a working group for the study.

Sumitomo Electric Industries Ltd. of Japan said it will start production of optical-fiber cables in the United States beginning in January. Corning Glass Works has filed suit against Sumitomo, charging patent infringement. Sumitomo denies the allegations.

TDK Corp. announced it will issue the first unsecured industrial bond in Japan next month. It will be a 10-billion-yen (\$40-million) six-year bond with payment Jan. 31. Other terms have not been decided.

NEC said the two companies have formed a working group for the study.

Sumitomo Electric Industries Ltd. of Japan said it will start production of optical-fiber cables in the United States beginning in January. Corning Glass Works has filed suit against Sumitomo, charging patent infringement. Sumitomo denies the allegations.

TDK Corp. announced it will issue the first unsecured industrial bond in Japan next month. It will be a 10-billion-yen (\$40-million) six-year bond with payment Jan. 31. Other terms have not been decided.

NEC said the two companies have formed a working group for the study.

Sumitomo Electric Industries Ltd. of Japan said it will start production of optical-fiber cables in the United States beginning in January. Corning Glass Works has filed suit against Sumitomo, charging patent infringement. Sumitomo denies the allegations.

